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MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1940.

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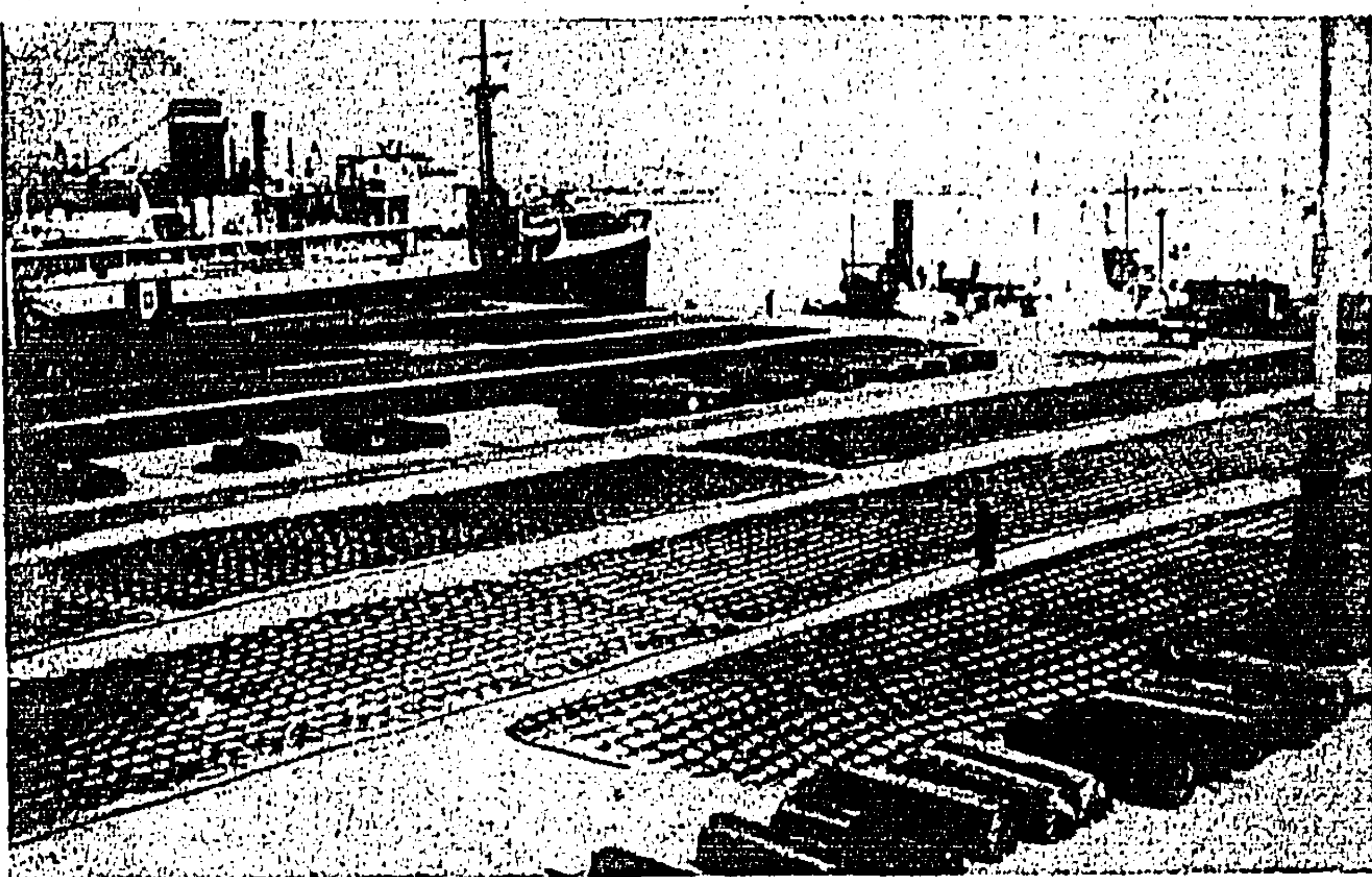
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NAZI ADVANCE ON TRONDHEIM HELD

ATTEMPT TO ESTABLISH CONTACT WITH OSLO FORCE CHECKED

ITALY TAKES PRECAUTIONS



Precaution is practised by most European nations these days, when neighbours look askance at each other. These are anti-submarine nets spread out on a dock in Naples. They are about to be placed at the entrance to the harbour to exclude submarines.

ON THE NARVIK FRONT

Norwegian Advance Posts Surrender

LONDON, Apr. 28 (Reuter).—An official Norwegian High Command communique issued today deals with the fighting on the Narvik front last Thursday.

The communique says that the Germans in their counter-attack forced the civilians, including women and children, to march in front to cover their advance and "thus some of our advance posts were forced to surrender."

Soldiers Used As Cover

"The soldiers who surrendered were afterwards used as a cover by the Germans in the same way." "After the first counter-attack our troops continued fighting bravely, causing the enemy heavy losses." The communique continues by saying that the Germans abandoned Lapphaugen and withdrew to Gratangen. The Norwegians took some war material. The Norwegian air force bombed and machine-gunned German detachments.

TURKEY EXPELS FIVE GERMANS

ANKARA, Apr. 28 (Reuter).—The authorities here are reported to have arrested and ordered the expulsion of five Germans—an archaeologist, a journalist and his wife and a merchant agent. This follows the tightening up and control of foreigners residing in Turkey.

The Istanbul police have ordered all cabaret artists, who recently arrived in large numbers and are mostly of Hungarian nationality, to leave the country before May 1.

RUMANIAN OIL WELLS GUARDED

PARIS, Apr. 28 (Reuter).—According to a Bucharest dispatch, armed guards at the Rumanian oil wells have been increased and ordered to fire on any stranger unable to give a satisfactory account of himself. From to-night, the Bucharest aerodrome will be guarded by troops.

Former Flag Capt. To Succeed Sir Percy

NEW C. IN C. FOR CHINA SQUADRON

LONDON, Apr. 28 (Reuter).—Vice-Admiral Geoffrey Layton has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the China Station in succession to Admiral Sir Percy Noble. Vice-Admiral Layton's appointment is to date from July 10, 1940. He will assume command about September 1.

The new Commander-in-Chief, who is 56, is not new to the China Station. In 1931, he served on this station as Flag Captain and Chief of Staff until 1933. During this period he commanded H.M.S. Suffolk.

Born in 1884, the son of a Liverpool solicitor, Admiral Layton was educated at Eastman's, Winchester, and trained for the Navy in H.M.S. Britannia. A Sub-Lieutenant in 1903 and a Lieutenant the following year, he was the hero of a remarkable exploit during the war.

In September, 1915, he was in command of the submarine E13 when his boat, which was making for the Baltic, ran aground on the Danish island of Saltholm owing to a defective compass.

The vessel was then shelled at short range by three German destroyers in defiance of a Danish torpedo boat which had arrived to safeguard Denmark's neutrality. Fifteen officers and men of the E13 were killed, while he and other survivors were interned in the naval barracks near Copenhagen. After three weeks, he withdrew his parole, notifying the Danish authorities, who took extra precautions.

One night he left a dummy in his bed and, while a brother officer created a diversion, he managed to escape from the building, passing many sentries. He had secured a Danish sailor's suit and in that disguise swam along the shore till he reached the city.

Crossed To Norway There he landed, took off his clothes and wrung them out in 18 degrees of frost, dressed again and crossed to Norway in the ferry. In the guise of an American marine overboard he made his way to Bergen, whence he sailed to England, reaching



SIR PERCY NOBLE

NAZI AIR RAIDS

Civilians Bombed And Machine-Gunned

LONDON, Apr. 28 (Reuter).—The Norwegian telegraph agency states that German bombers made a fresh wave of raids during the week-end. The undefended town of Alesund was subjected to a terrific attack lasting over two hours. Six planes crossed and recrossed the city, dropping 500-pound bombs.

Direct Hit On Church Many private houses were completely destroyed and many others made uninhabitable. A large Church which had an enormous cross clearly marked on the roof, received a direct hit from a low-flying plane. People in the streets were machine-gunned and Red Cross workers trying to save the injured were forced to retreat owing to machine-gun fire. Molde was heavily bombed on Sunday afternoon.

Nazis Being Held Up

In the first place, it shows that for the second day in succession the Germans are being held up in the Gudbrandsdal Valley. Secondly, the continued landings at Andalsnes, which is connected with the Gudbrandsdal Valley by railway, means that the Allied forces there can be either reinforced by rail or can fall back to stronger and well-supported positions.

The railway branches at Dombas where the line runs north to Trondheim. Eighty miles along the line is a junction at Storö, where a light railway runs down into Osterdal Valley.

Allied Hold Strategic Towns

Both Dombas and Storö are held by the Allies. Both are clearly of great strategic value. The line is reported to be threatened by advance German units which, the main body having been held up in Osterdal Valley, were sent across the mountain tracks to cut it. There has been no further news of the advance units but Paris messages state that Allied troops have arrived at one station north of Dombas towards which the Germans are moving.

More German Reinforcements BERLIN, Apr. 28 (Reuter).—The official German news agency claims that "German troops operating near Trondheim have received fresh reinforcements."

It adds that "captured Norwegian batteries have been made ready for action."

Germans Entrenching STOCKHOLM, Apr. 28 (Reuter).—According to press reports here the Germans are entrenching five miles north of Orvik where the Norwegians have cut the railway by blowing up a bridge over the fast flowing Glommen River.

The French are reported to have been in action against the German force who were attempting to detour

PLEASE Turn To Page 7.

Special Description Of The Trondheim Front

ALLIED WAR MACHINE WORKING SMOOTHLY LONDON, Apr. 28 (Reuter).—"Reuter's" special correspondent reports that the Allied machine is working smoothly and efficiently along the front which is north of Trondheim with the Allied forces there.

Already many thousands of British and French troops have safely disembarked at Namsos and have moved up silently to points of action around Steinkjer.

Ribbentrop Threatens Women And Children...

Ribbentrop Fails To Convince The Neutrals

LONDON, April 28 (Reuter).—In dealing with Herr von Ribbentrop's speech on Saturday, the Belgian paper "Matin" says "The fatuity of such a manoeuvre can only deceive children."

In discussing the same subject, the "St. Louis Post" says that Ribbentrop's explanation cannot explain the plain facts of brutal invasion.

Stern Struggle Foreseen

The Italian newspaper "Forze armate" states that the Norwegian defences have been "galvanised by the presence of the Allied troops. The stake is high and gigantic forces face each other in the struggle. Therefore it will be a stern struggle."

The "Basler Nachrichten", a Swiss newspaper says: "The German 'Blitzkrieg' which was to vanquish Scandinavia within a few days has failed. This cannot be denied any longer after the mysterious failure to carry out a monster attack on British transports."

"This wasted opportunity cannot easily be regained."

"Inconceivable Provocation" Alleged DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST SLAVS

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

ROME, Apr. 28 (UP).—The Italian press, including the "Messaggero" and "Popolo di Roma," to-day gives prominence to despatches from Florence describing anti-Yugo-Slavian demonstrations there.

According to the despatches, numerous students marched the streets of Florence carrying flags, after which they held a

MORE REVELATIONS BY SIR NEVILLE HENDERSON

See Page 4.

Allies Facing Difficult Situation

NORWAY CAMPAIGN WILL NOT BE EASY

LONDON, Apr. 28 (Reuter).—"There has been much talk about treachery and the use of the fifth column in Norway but not everyone may realise that this is part of the doctrine created by the German General Staff and the Nazi Government," said Captain Cyril Falls, military correspondent of "The Times" in a B.B.C. broadcast to-day.

While "deception" is one of the normal artifices of war, the German method was to employ corruption and treachery in an attempt to win the campaign before it really started.

ESCAPED CAPTIVITY

British Seamen In Stirring Drama

LONDON, Apr. 28 (Reuter).—Forty seven British seamen who escaped from the Nazis at Narvik arrived at Newcastle to-day.

Thirty two were from the Newcastle steamer, North Cornwall; 4,304 tons, which was captured by the Germans the day before the first Narvik battle.

Seven were from the steamer Blythmoor, 6,582 tons, and eight were from the steamer Merislington Court, 5,141 tons.

Walked 26 Miles Through Snow The men of the North Cornwall said that they had been kept prisoners in a whaling ship but when the first battle of Narvik started they were put ashore under guard.

They escaped and, after walking 26 miles, they reached Newcastle.

PLEASE Turn To Page 7.

The Germans had hoped that in Norway, as in Denmark, there would be little or no resistance. They also miscalculated the naval factor.

The Norwegians are resisting and the Allied troops are going to their aid, while the German Navy has been so crippled that it is now a less serious menace in the calculations of the Allies and even the neutrals.

Two Big Difficulties

The situation in Norway is difficult for two main reasons.—Although we can interrupt the passage of German troops to Oslo and have indeed already caused thousands of casualties of the most serious kind to their morale—through death by drowning—it is practically impossible to stop this traffic altogether.

2.—The Nazi air bases are closer so that their planes can harry Allied troops more than we can theirs. We have already done a good deal towards offsetting this by bombing their air bases and have indeed inflicted heavier losses than we have suffered.

We have also sent some fighter planes to attack the Nazi bombers.

Taken By Surprise

But it must be remembered that the Germans are, at the moment, in possession of most of the airfields in Norway so that we can operate only on a small scale.

By far the greatest difficulty, and one which must put a temporary check on plans for taking Trondheim, is the fact that the gallant Norwegian troops were taken entirely by surprise.

The Norwegians had no chance to mobilise their men or resources.

Lack of military training and experience in a country which has not been at war for well over a century are factors of difficulty which must be surmounted. It is largely due to this that the Germans managed to advance so

SOVIET DEMARCHE

Maintenance Of Swedish Neutrality

STOCKHOLM, Apr. 28 (Reuter).—According to the Tallinn correspondent of the "Aften Bladet," the Soviet Government has made a demarche to Berlin regarding the maintenance of Sweden's neutrality.

The correspondent adds that it is not impossible that similar demarches have been made to the Allied Powers.

Nothing Is Known LONDON, Apr. 28 (Reuter).—A spokesman of the Soviet Embassy stated to-night that nothing is known in London of the report that the Soviet Government has made a demarche to Berlin with regard to the maintenance of Sweden's neutrality.

Paris Statement PARIS, Apr. 28 (Reuter).—The Foreign Office informed Reuter to-day that it was impossible to confirm or deny the report of a demarche from Moscow.

LATEST

See Back Page For Further Late News

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CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

SERVICES CONTRACTUAL DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Steamship. Bringing Cargo from Marseilles via Saigon. Consignees are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Transvaal and Valuable articles being landed and stored into the Godowns of the Hongkong Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, where delivery may be obtained immediately after landing. All claims must be sent in to me on or before 5th May, 1940, or they will not be recognized. Damaged Packages will be examined by the Company's Surveyor Messrs. Goddard and Douglas in the presence of the Consignees at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, 1st May, 1940. Consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when any dutiable goods are examined by the Company's Surveyors. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. R. OHL, Agent.

POST OFFICE

Small Packet Post to all countries is suspended.

OUTWARD MAIL TIMES
Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day. When mails are advertised to close after 5 p.m., registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m.

INWARD MAILS

Amoy Apr. 29.
Hainan, Hoihow and Fort Bayard. Apr. 29.
Halphong Apr. 29.
Japan and Shanghai Apr. 29.
Calcutta and Straits Apr. 29.
Air Mail by "Pan American Direct Service"—San Francisco Apr. 30.
Late, 23rd April Apr. 30.
Japan Apr. 30.
Shanghai Apr. 30.
Straits Apr. 30.
Air Mail by "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—London date, 24th April. May 1.
Air Mail by "Air France Direct Service"—Paris date, 24th April. May 1.
Shanghai May 1.

OUTWARD MAILS

Halphong Noon.
Straits 3.30 p.m.
Saloon 6.30 p.m.
Canton 7 p.m.
Shanghai 7.00 p.m.
Tuesday, Apr. 30
Batavia and Sourabaya 10.30 a.m.
Amoy 12.30 p.m.
Halphong 2 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Bombay, Belra, Lourenco-Marques, East and South Africa 2.30 p.m.
Air Mail for Manila, Guam, Honolulu and U.S.A., by the "Pan American Airways Direct Service"—due San Francisco, 7th May.
K. P. O.
Reg. Apr. 30, 5.00 p.m.
Ord. Apr. 30, 5.30 p.m.
G. P. O.
Reg. Apr. 30, 5.00 p.m.
Ord. Apr. 30, 7.00 p.m.
Air Mail for "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—due London, 8th May.
K.P.O.
Reg. Apr. 30, 5 p.m.
Ord. Apr. 30, 5.30 p.m.
G.P.O.
Reg. Apr. 30, 5 p.m.
Ord. Apr. 30, 7 p.m.
Air Mail for Malaya, Java and Australia by "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—due Sydney, 6th May.
K.P.O.
Reg. Apr. 30, 5 p.m.
Ord. Apr. 30, 5.30 p.m.
G.P.O.
Reg. Apr. 30, 5 p.m.
Ord. Apr. 30, 7 p.m.
Manila, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island, 13th May.
K.P.O.
Reg. Apr. 30, 5 p.m.
Ord. Apr. 30, 5.30 p.m.
G.P.O.
Reg. Apr. 30, 5 p.m.
Ord. Apr. 30, 7 p.m.
Japan 7 p.m.
Straits 7 p.m.
Wednesday, May 1
Shanghai 12.30 p.m.
Air Mail for Indo-China, Iran, and France (Paris and Northern Provinces only) by the "Air France Airways Direct Service"—due Paris, 8th May.
K. P. O.
Reg. May 1, 5.00 p.m.
Ord. May 1, 5.30 p.m.
G. P. O.
Reg. May 1, 5.00 p.m.
Ord. May 1, 7.00 p.m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE

Barclay Perkins & Co., Ltd.
RED CAN LAGER BEER

The undersigned greatly regret that, owing to a technical failure consequent upon war conditions, certain recent shipments of BARCLAY'S LAGER have not been up to the usual excellent standard.

All the affected beer has now been withdrawn and replaced, and the Public are assured that they can rely upon the usual high quality which has always been associated with Barclay's Products.

Barclay's Lager is obtainable at all wine dealers both in bottles and cans.

GILMAN & CO., LTD.
Wine Department,
Gloucester Arcade.

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETING

The Fifty-ninth Ordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on Thursday, 30th May, 1940, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd May to 13th June inclusive.

By order of the Board,
JARDINE, MATHESON &
Co., LTD.
General Managers,
Hongkong, 16th April, 1940.

M.S. "PANAMA"

Consignees of cargo by the above vessel are notified that all cargo is being discharged into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery can be effected on presentation of original Bills of Lading countersigned by the Marshal in Prize, Courts of Justice. All charges incurred in landing and warehousing this cargo are for the account of consignees; pending completion of Steamer's account, a deposit of the amount of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Tariff Landing Charge plus 100% is payable, this amount being subject to final adjustment. Hong Kong Cargo remaining undelivered after 4 p.m. on Tuesday, the 30th April is subject to additional storage charges. All damaged packages will be surveyed by Messrs. Anderson & Ashe at 10 a.m. on Monday, 29th April.

No fire insurance has been effected.

T. J. GOULD,
Marshal in Prize.

HONG KONG TELEPHONE, COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF HONG KONG TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held on TUESDAY, the 30th day of April, 1940, at Noon in the BOARD ROOM of the Company, SECOND FLOOR, EXCHANGE BUILDING, HONG KONG, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Board of Directors, for the financial year ended 31st December, 1939, and re-electing two Directors and the Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 20th April to 30th April, 1940, both days inclusive.

Dated this 8th day of April, 1940.

By Order of the Board,
J. P. SHERRY,
Manager,
14 Des Voeux Road Central,
Hong Kong.

FIRING PRACTICE

Light gun firing practice will be carried out between 2 p.m. and midnight on April 29 and 30, with May 1 and 2 as alternative dates. Firing area "A" will be affected.

Light gun firing practice will also be carried out on April 29 and 30 and on May 2 and 3 between 6 p.m. and midnight. Firing area "F" will be affected.

HAVING A BABY IN FILM GAVE HER AN IDEA

'I Have Not
Slept A Day
In 5 Months'

—Hitler

WITH the ceaseless ticking of a clock as a background, the French radio has offered its advice to the sleepless Fuehrer in its German broadcast.

In soothing, quiet tones the announcer addressed him: "You can't sleep, Herr Reichskanzler? Please let up help you."

"Now, begin to count with me. The States you have oppressed, 1 ... 2 ... 3 ... 4 ...

"The execution in 1934 and 1938: 50 ... 60 ... 70 ... 100. Keep counting, Mein Fuehrer, and sleep will surely come to you."

"The dead in Spain: 800 ... 900 ... 1,000; Herr Reichskanzler. 'Softly to yourself: 10 ... 000 ... 20,000 ... 50,000. Not sleeping yet?'

"The widows, the orphans who remain behind, alone; the dead on the Western Front; the sailors who have been murdered and those who are doomed to die."

"The wounded: 100,000 ... 200,000 ... 400,000 a million."

"Are you sleeping yet? The figures are mounting. You are getting tired. Keep counting. Sleep well, Herr Reichskanzler. Goodnight."

A Constable's "Language"

PHRASES used by a constable in evidence at Marylebone Police Court, N.W., drew a reproach from the magistrate.

"When you get into the witness-box, speak properly," Mr. L. R. Dunne told him.

"I do not care to hear a police officer say, 'They were certainly making a devil of a row, or 'Good lord, it was easy to hear you.'"

"It was a crime!" says Capt. Lepaci

GREAT YARMOUTH. CAPTAIN MAXIMILIAN LEPAZI was bubbling with indignation when he talked of how his 5,000-ton ship *Amelia Lauro* was bombed and set on fire by a Nazi plane, which killed one of his crew, off the east coast.

RADIO

ZBW, 355 metres (845 k.c.) and 31.49 metres (9,520 kilo-cycles)
Rachmaninoff Symphony
No. 2 in E Minor

Radio Programme Broadcast by ZBW on a Frequency of 845 k.c. and on Short Wave from 1-2.15 p.m. and 8-11 p.m. on 9.52 m.c. per second.

H.I.C.T.
12.15 p.m. Short Service of Intercession.
12.30 Variety with Turner Layton, Murgatroyd and Winterbottom and Others.

1.00 Local Time Signal and Weather Report.
1.03 Billy Cotton and His Band in Dance Music.

1.30 Reuter and Rugby Press, Weather Forecast and Announcements.
1.45 A Programme of Scottish Songs.

2.15 Close down.
2.30 "For the Children."
2.30 Closing Local Spot Quotations.
2.32 Hungarian Folk Music by Magyarlar and His Hungarian Gypsy Orchestra.

Once I Had A Dear Mother; The Sun Is In Love With The Moon; Cockchafer; Yellow; Cockchafer; Bihard's Lament.

6.42 Light Orchestral Selections.
7.00 Studio "Contemporary Ballet at the Vic-Wells School."
A talk, illustrated by records.
7.30 London Relay—The News.
8.00 Local Time Signal, Weather Report and Announcements.
8.03 This week's programmes.
8.07 Debroy Somers Band in "Review of Revues."
With vocal refrain by Dan Donovan.

WHEN Irish actress Geraldine Fitzgerald had finished starring in the Hollywood film "A Child is Born," she decided that the mother role which she played in the film was one she would like to try in real life.

So she is having a baby. It is expected in May. Although the picture was made some time ago, it has just been previewed in Hollywood, and may not be seen in London for several weeks. It is based on a film in which Loretta Young once played, called "Birth of a Baby."

The scene is the maternity ward of a hospital, and there are a number of mothers whose stories, more or less dramatic, form the action. Geraldine Fitzgerald plays the part of a young mother released from life sentence in goal to have her baby.

So She Will

Evidently the scenes in which Geraldine has to hold a new-born baby gave her the idea that it would be kind of nice to have a baby of her own.

Meanwhile in Hollywood Geraldine is taking part in a picture with Merle Oberon called "We Shall Meet Again." And Orry Kelly, who is one of the cleverest designers in Hollywood, has planned a special wardrobe for her which will be of interest to expectant mothers.

Her husband, Mr. Anthony Lindsay-Hogg, has gone back with her from Ireland—where Geraldine has been on holiday—to be near enough to pace around the hospital in Hollywood, just as her screen husband paced in the picture.

Orry Kelly doesn't subscribe to the old, time-worn theory that black is the most concealing colour. In fact, he has planned two of Geraldine's dresses in bright red.

One is a red wool suit with a short jacket which has deep notching at one-inch intervals around the entire waist. A row of shiny brass buttons is strung up the front, and novel, almost-to-the-shoulder breast pockets are an exciting detail.

Prints for Camouflage

The second scarlet outfit is combined with green. The dress is of pleated green crepe and the scarlet wool jacket, to be worn with it is cut in severe military lines with wide white crepe collar and revers.

Orry Kelly favours prints because they have a sort of camouflage effect. Short jackets, too, are not only fashionable, but very effective.

One of the prints he has designed for Geraldine is in mustard-and-white silk. The skirt is knife pleated (this is a good idea, too), and has a hip length wool jacket in mustard. The dress has a high round neck and fluffy jabot of the same print.

Taffeta is good for evening, he thinks. He has made Geraldine one dress with a wide, bouffant skirt.

The Queen smiling to on-lookers outside Princess House, Kingsway, W.C., after her visit to the headquarters of the Women's Auxiliary Air Force.

"Let's End Romance" On Police Board

FOLKESTONE. AN UNKNOWN couple's broken romance was "officially announced" on the notice board outside Folkestone Police Station.

Under the heading "Police Notices" appeared this letter:—

"Dear Betty,—

"This letter may come as a bit of a shock to you, but I don't think it will worry you terribly."

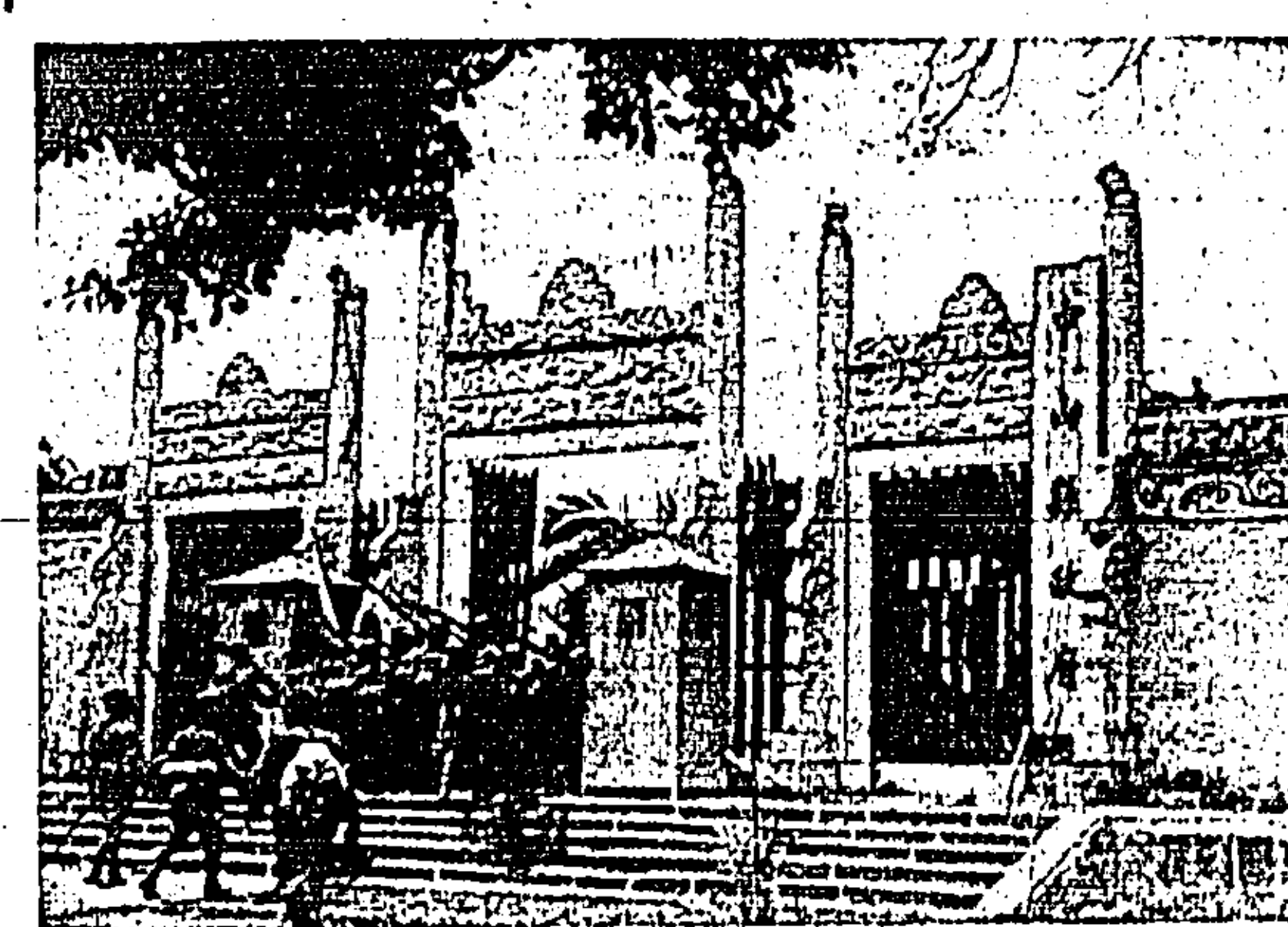
"I have been thinking things over regarding you and me, and I have come to the conclusion that it will be best for us both if we do not see each other again. To be frank, I think we are getting too serious."

"Please do not get the idea that I have got tired of you and this is my way of getting out. Honestly that is not so. Believe me, it is not an easy matter for me to do this."

"But I think it is the best way. I will therefore not see you on Sunday. —Jack."

Attached to the letter was another piece of paper with the three words: "Returned with thanks," in a woman's handwriting.

JAPANESE IN SHEKKI CITY



JAPANESE army units photographed in Chungshan, which was again occupied last month.—Domei.

From Internment Camp To Wed

Lance-Corporal Was Missing German

WHEN a handsome, fair-haired youth, speaking with an English public school accent, asked for lodgings in Golders Green a couple of years ago, he had no difficulty in getting them.

He was known as Ernst Seligman. His parents had died abroad, he said, and he had just returned after completing his education on the Continent.

He became very popular and had no difficulty in getting a job. He was about 16 then.

For two years he worked for various local firms and individuals.

NEW RICHTOFEN SQUADRON

GOERING is training six crack air squadrons, to play the role occupied by the famous Richtofen squadron during the last war. These men only fly about once a month, and spend the rest of their time being taken round Germany as a "circuit," to uplift the morale of the ordinary air units and the civil population.

They are the men who have been making the raids on British ports and shipping, and are certainly the cream of the German air force. That accounts for the creditable performances that they have sometimes put up, though even then they have always been beaten when they have stayed to face our fighters instead of running away.

WAS WITNESS AT WIFE'S BIGAMY

THINKING his own marriage void because his wife told him she was under sixteen when they married, an R.A.F. clerk acted as a witness at her bigamous "marriage" to another man.

This evidence was given at the Old Bailey when the husband, Edward Thomas Johnson, aged thirty-four, was found guilty of aiding and abetting his wife, Florence Margaret, who admitted bigamy.

"Be a Lodger"

The prosecution offered no evidence against Leading Aircraftman Ernest Howarth, aged twenty-three, whom she was alleged to have "married" and who was also accused of aiding and abetting. He was discharged.

Johnson said that when he married in 1929, at Winchester, his wife gave her age as twenty-one. At Didcot in 1939 she told him she had fallen in love with another man and wished to marry him.

"She said our marriage was not legal," Johnson explained. "She said that at the time of our marriage she was under sixteen and had made a false declaration in the marriage register."

They had four children—two boys and two girls—the eldest nine. At Didcot his wife went about with Howarth, but he thought there was nothing more in it than companionship.

He could dance and she liked his company, she said.

"There was always some confusion about her age," stated Johnson. "She had at least two twenty-first birthdays." (Laughter.)

His wife put up the bars for her marriage to Howarth, made all the arrangements, and asked him to act as witness. He did so.

The Common Sergeant (Mr. Cecil Whiteley, K.C.): Did you then honestly believe that she was under sixteen when you married her?—Yes, Mr. R. Cusack, defending Johnson, asked: "How could he aid and abet in the bigamous marriage if he had no knowledge that it was bigamous?"

The Common Sergeant: It seems a curious proposition that the wife should be guilty of the offence and the witness, her husband, not. The whole point for the jury was whether at the time Johnson innocently believed his wife free to marry.

Johnson, in further answers to his counsel, said after the bigamous marriage his wife and Howarth lived at Johnson's house at Didcot, and later moved to Brighton, taking his furniture with them.

He sent her money to support his children.

"Every time I went there she wanted me to live in the house as a lodger, but I refused," said Johnson.

Had a Child

Later his wife began to threaten him, saying she would get into trouble. So he went to the police and told them everything.

His wife had a child by Howarth. Police-Sergeant F. Francis said the wife was now thirty-one. Both she and her husband had good characters. Three of the children were in a cottage home, and another was being looked after by relatives.

"I find it difficult to make up my mind what is behind it all," the Common Sergeant said. "A man of your education living with a wife eleven years and behaving like this is inexplicable."

"Apparently no one has ever thought of the children. I cannot make up my mind at present what is the proper punishment."

He postponed sentence on the couple till next Sessions, and ordered them to be kept in custody.

WANTED NINE BABIES, BARRED BY AGE-LAW

NEW YORK. THE "Future Wives of America," an organisation formed by 25 New York University girls, intends to petition the legislature to lower the minimum age of parental consent to marriage to 17.

"I want to have nine babies," says Inez Freer, president of the organisation.

"If I could have married when 17, when I was so much in love with a certain boy, I could have been started by now."

New York State law requires that if the woman is under 18, written consent from parents or guardians must be obtained before a marriage ceremony is performed.

COASTAL SERVICE
Dairen-Canton Line To
Be Inaugurated

Dairen, Apr. 29. A regular sea line between Dairen and Canton will be opened by the Toa Kalun Kaisha as from May, with three round trips every two months.

The vessels to be used are the *Toku Maru* and the *Tanaka Maru*, with ports of call at Weihaiwei, Tsingtau, Shanghai, and Amoy.—Domei.

From Army To Internment Camp

FIANCEE MADE PLANS

MISS L. HAWKES, aged 25, of Spikes Bridge-road, Southall, Middlesex, met her fiancé, Friedrich Wilhelm Fittig, aged 47, on his release from internment.

She told him that she had already given notice of their marriage, which would probably be at Easter. Fittig had to go before a special tribunal to secure release from internment, where he has been since war started.

Miss Hawkes' brother said: "My sister was overjoyed when she received a telegram from Bill telling her to meet him in London."

"Bill has been in England for eight years. He met my sister two years ago in a Southall factory."

MAGAZINE PAGE

By the Rt. Hon. NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN "WE MUST RISK OUR BLOOD AND OUR TREASURES"

ONCE again, as 25 years ago, the historic buildings and the ancient streets of Britain are looking upon the faces of the King's subjects who have come here from all parts of the world of their own free will, far away from their homes and their families, to take their part side by side with us in the great struggle that is before us.

Their presence here and the profound conviction of the necessity of putting an end to the German policy of constant aggression—which alone could have induced them to undertake such sacrifices—has brought to the aid of the Allies not only a most welcome addition to their fighting strength, but what is perhaps even more valuable the moral support of their unanimous approval of our cause.

This year, which will probably be a fateful one in the history of the world, has opened quietly, but it is the quiet of the calm before the storm. We are at war.

It is only on the sea that the war may be said to be in full operation, and it is on the sea that we can discern most clearly the trend of hostilities in the first four months of war.

IF we take a survey, I think we shall find that the result is not unsatisfactory.

The oceans of the world have been swept clear of German shipping. The German Fleet, which at the beginning of the war was less than a quarter of our own, has been, by capture, by sinking, and above all by scuttling, 228,000 tons, and the rest of it is either bottled up in foreign ports or it is confined to the Baltic.

In this period, we have lost two large warships, the Royal Oak and the Courageous, and a certain number of smaller vessels.

What is much more serious, more painful, is that we have also lost a number of valuable lives in the Royal Navy, in the Merchant Navy, in unarmed and defenceless commercial vessels; and yet our command of the sea is unimpaired, and the defeat of the Graf Spee in one of the finest naval actions in all our history, followed by her self-destruction, rather than the face renewal of the fight, has not only cleared the South Atlantic of that raider, but has inflicted irreparable damage upon German naval prestige throughout the world.

Meanwhile, inexorable pressure of sea power acting upon the enemy is producing ever-increasing difficulties for her whole economy and for her ability to carry on the war.

Germany used her brute force upon unhappy Poland, and to-day we can see how she is treating the Poles; and the Czechs—exploiting their resources, carrying off their food, starving and shooting the people, tearing and uprooting them from their homes to make way for Germans who, in their turn, have been forced to leave the lands where they and their families have been settled for generations.

NEARLY a year ago, speaking in the House of Commons, I warned the country that it was the intention of the Government, on the outbreak of a major war, that direct taxes, already so heavy as to constitute conscription of wealth, would be still further increased.

That prediction was fulfilled when my heavy-handed friend and colleague, last September placed his little finger upon the shoulder of the income-tax payer.

Already the wealthier classes have suffered a very heavy reduction in their income, and we have left them mighty little prospect of being able to increase it again.

I don't say that we have come to the end of our demands upon them, but I do say that their standards of living have necessarily already been notably reduced; and, anyhow, it is not possible for them alone to solve the problem of how to reduce consumption of unnecessary articles, because two-thirds of the consumption of the people of this country is by those who only have small incomes; and, therefore, I say that it is necessary that they too should make their sacrifice as is done, not only in totalitarian Germany, but also in the great democracy of France.

I do not mean to imply by that that there must be no increase of wages, but I do say that it would



The methods that are pursued by the Government of Hitler are a standing threat to the independence of every small State in Europe. They are a constant menace to the moral standards on which the whole of Western civilisation is founded.

Nowhere have they aroused greater detestation than throughout the continents of North and South America.

In his recent message to the Pope the President of the United States declared that only by the friendly association of the seekers of light and the seekers of peace everywhere can the forces of evil be overcome.

I profoundly agree. But I would add that, if the forces of right are to prevail, we must not hesitate to risk our blood and our treasure for so great an end.

Against such a combination as that, the powers of wickedness will fight in vain, and can await the future with unshaken confidence in the strength of our arms and in the righteousness of our cause.

Fun in Strange Places

I HAVE just spent a few happy hours with Mr. Ross, Leonard Q. Ross—you may know him.

He is hot from New York full of the fun he has picked up there. It seems he has been doing the sights as if he were a stranger to the place.

Which he isn't. He knows it as well as you and I think we know Hongkong.

If you don't know Mr. Ross I'll introduce you. But just let me pass on what he told me after his Grand Tour of New York.

THERE was, for instance, the conversation between two actors which he overheard in the Cafe Royal, New York's forum of Jewish art. They were obviously discussing, in their colourful way, a new production:

"It stinks."

"Why 'stinks,' all of a sudden? It's foist class directed no?"

"Short and sweet—it stinks."

"You making me sick!"

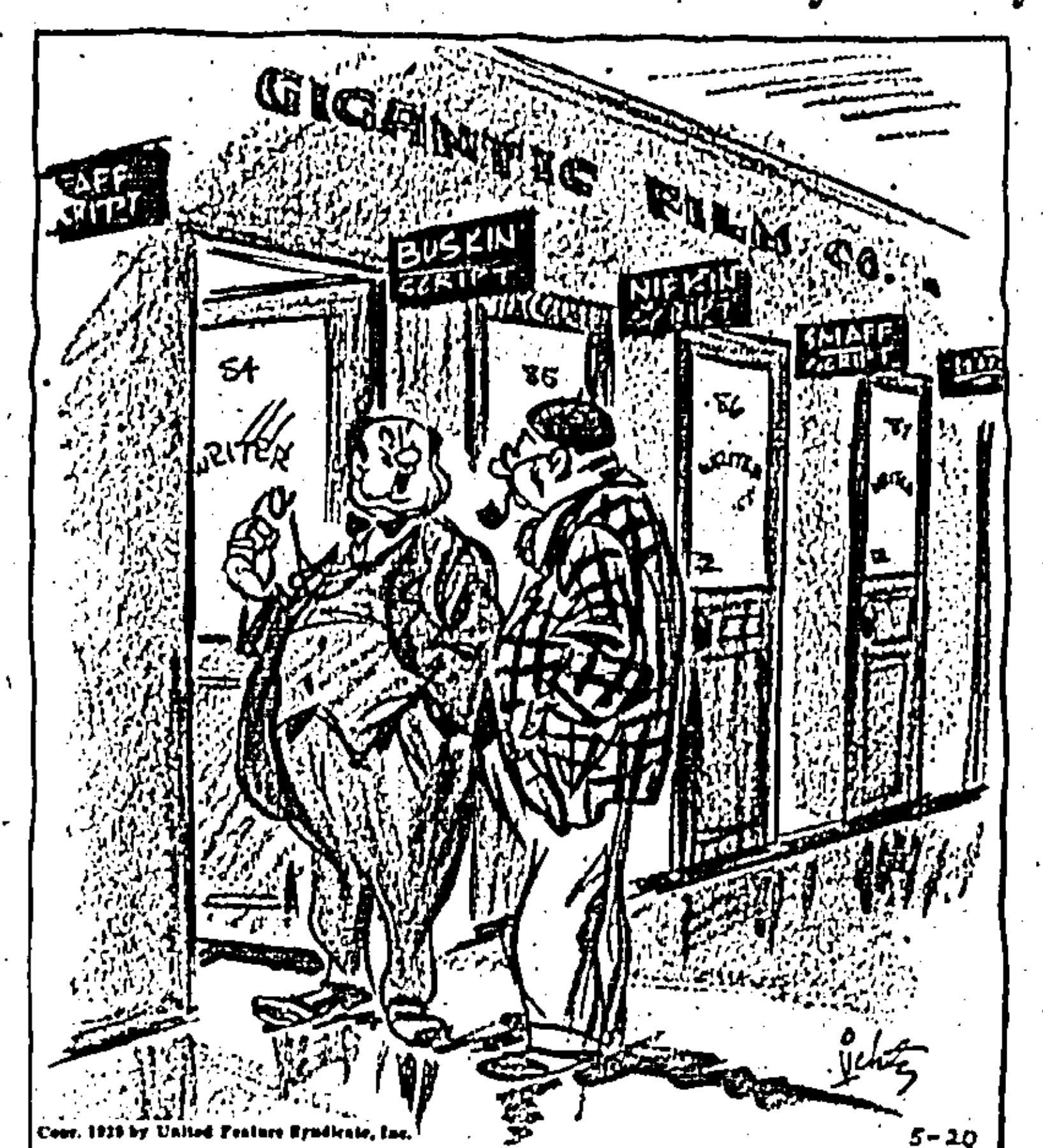
"All right, so it don't stink. It's only got a smell, you should podden me, it would kill a box."

"Ha, ha, ha, ha! Please, Velntraub. Honist to Gott, you killin' me. So how did you like the performance?"

"You were movvelous!"

"Well, I wasn't exactly movvelous, though it's nice you should

GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



"Where's Buskin? His office looks like it ain't been slept in for some time!"

Brain-teasers

1. See if you can draw four straight lines that will pass through the nine dots without lifting your pencil from the paper. No line must be travelled over twice.

ANSWERS TO THE FOLLOWING TEASERS WILL BE FOUND UPSIDE DOWN BELOW.

2. Which is the larger of the following paper sizes, Foolscap or Small post?

3. There are three Marx Brothers, Groucho, Harpo and Chico. Can you remember the name of the other one who used to be in this act?

4. Who married "Lorna Doone"?

5. Here are five planets, Saturn, Uranus, Jupiter, Pluto and Mercury. Can you name the remaining four?

6. Which is the lightest in boxing weights, bantam, fly-weight or feather?

7. Which of the following are spirits:

(a) Kummel, (b) Vodka, (c) Rum, (d) Curacao, (e) Sack.

8. Name the M.P. who is advocating sex education for women in National Service?

9. Is it true to say that Venus was the Greek goddess of love?

10. Who wrote the classic Irish play "The Plough and the Stars"?

(a) Liam O'Flaherty, (b) Eugene O'Neill, (c) Sean O'Casey, (d) W. B. Yeats, (e) Padraic Colum.

11. "And a woman is only a woman, but a good cigar is a smoke." Who said this?

12. Who played the lead in the original version of Noel Coward's "Bitter Sweet"?

TEASERS' ANSWERS

1. 12. Penny Wood.

2. Foolscap.

3. Chico.

4. Lorna Doone.

5. Saturn, Uranus, Jupiter, Pluto and Mercury.

6. Fly-weight.

7. Kummel, Vodka, Rum, Curacao, Sack.

8. Sean O'Casey.

9. No, it is not true.

10. J. M. Synge.

11. Winston Churchill.

12. Noel Coward.

Spotting The Rank MAJOR

A Major—the lowest rank of field officers—is the chief assistant of the Lieut.-Colonel. He commands a squadron of cavalry, a battery of artillery or a company of engineers.

The senior Major in a unit holds the post of second in command and has special responsibilities for interior economy and administration and for the promotion of young officers.

Until 1872 there were no Majors in the artillery or engineers and the officer carrying out those duties was called Senior Captain.

The word Major is from the Latin "Magnus"—great.

Pay: After 17 years' service £760 a year; after 22 years £852.

NEW GRAMOPHONE RECORDS Schubert and Sibelius

THE recent recording of Sibelius's Fifth Symphony, by the H.M.V. by the Boston Symphony Orchestra under Serge Koussevitzky, takes one back in memory to 1915.

In that year the great Finnish composer's fiftieth anniversary was celebrated as a national event and it was then that the symphony was heard for the first time. At once, the report runs, it seemed a much greater work than had been usual with Sibelius. Men prophesied that it would even become popular.

Now 25 years having passed, it remains admittedly the most instantly attractive of Sibelius's symphonies and one of the most direct in its appeal. Popular it will never be. That word may be used for "Finlandia" and the Valse Triste, not for the Fifth.

For with all its apparent high spirits and the lightness of much of its texture there surrounds it an atmosphere too keen for what mild Europeans consider gaiety; while the southern races, who seldom take kindly to Sibelius's music, would call it ice-cold. Manifestly it is determined and forceful music. There is nothing pretty about it.

Whether the cause be the American style of recording or

Koussevitzky's interpretation, this record seems to me unduly square-cut. The playing is efficient, but lacks vitality. There is a sense of earnest endeavour as though a duty were being performed. Behind the interpretation there is understanding, but the head more than the heart is in control. American studio conditions tend to harden the quality of the tone and that is probably responsible for what seems the unsympathetic character of this performance.

Turning to the record of Schubert's C minor Symphony called the "Tragic," made for the same firm by the New York Philharmonic Orchestra under John Barbirolli, is like going from winter to spring.

By contrast with Sibelius's Fifth the Schubert work is the reverse of tragic. That descriptive label has always been inapplicable, but in this connection it becomes meaningless. This record, expressively played and interpreted in a manner which does justice to the work's fine proportions, is for discriminating listeners. It is worth careful hearing, if only for the slow movement, a splendid piece of melodious writing, equal to the finest that even Schubert created.

WELL, that's Mr. Ross. You can meet him, too, if you like. Just got his new book. The Strangest Places (Constable, 7s. 6d.). You'll find it excellent company for the black-out or (as was my luck) the sick bed. J. V.

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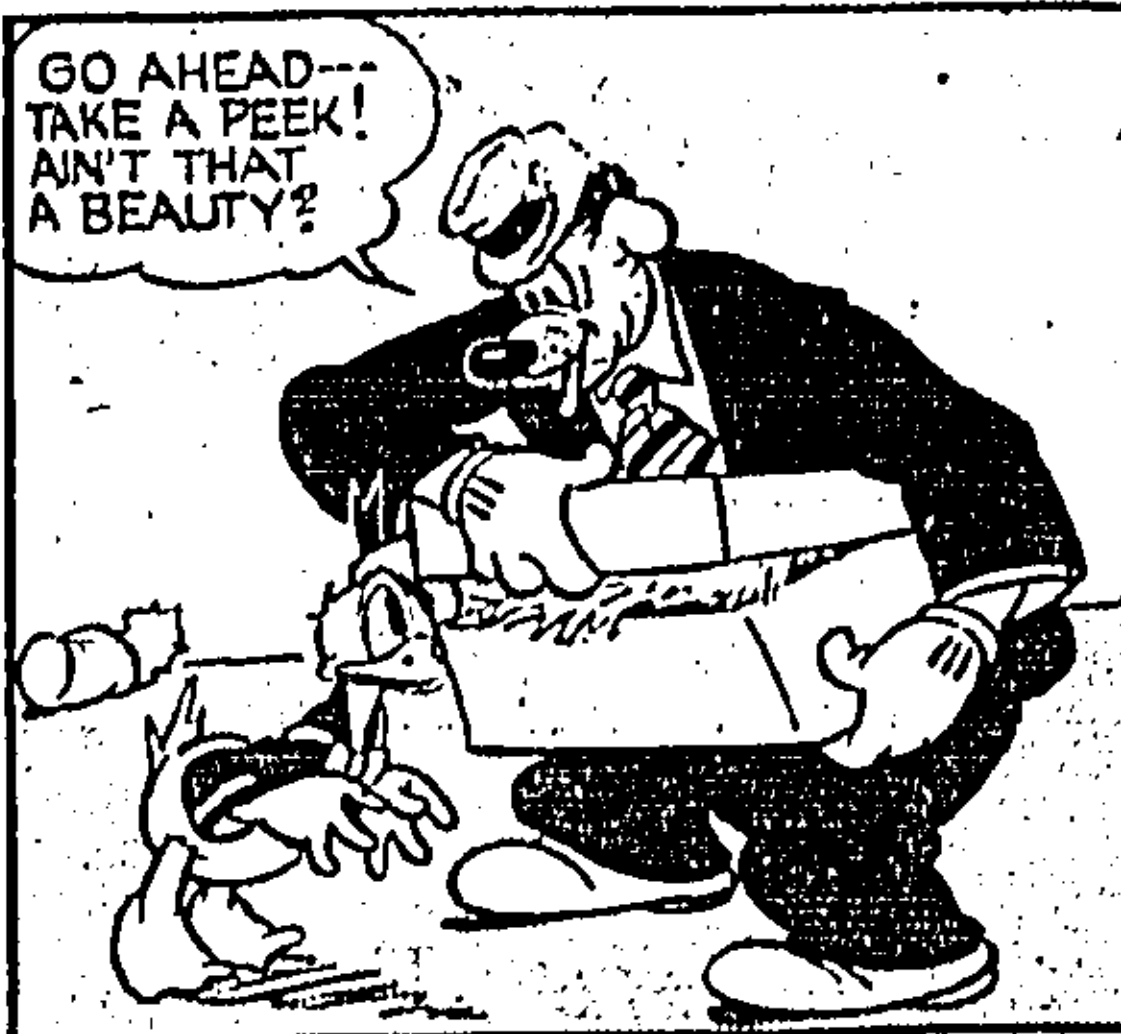
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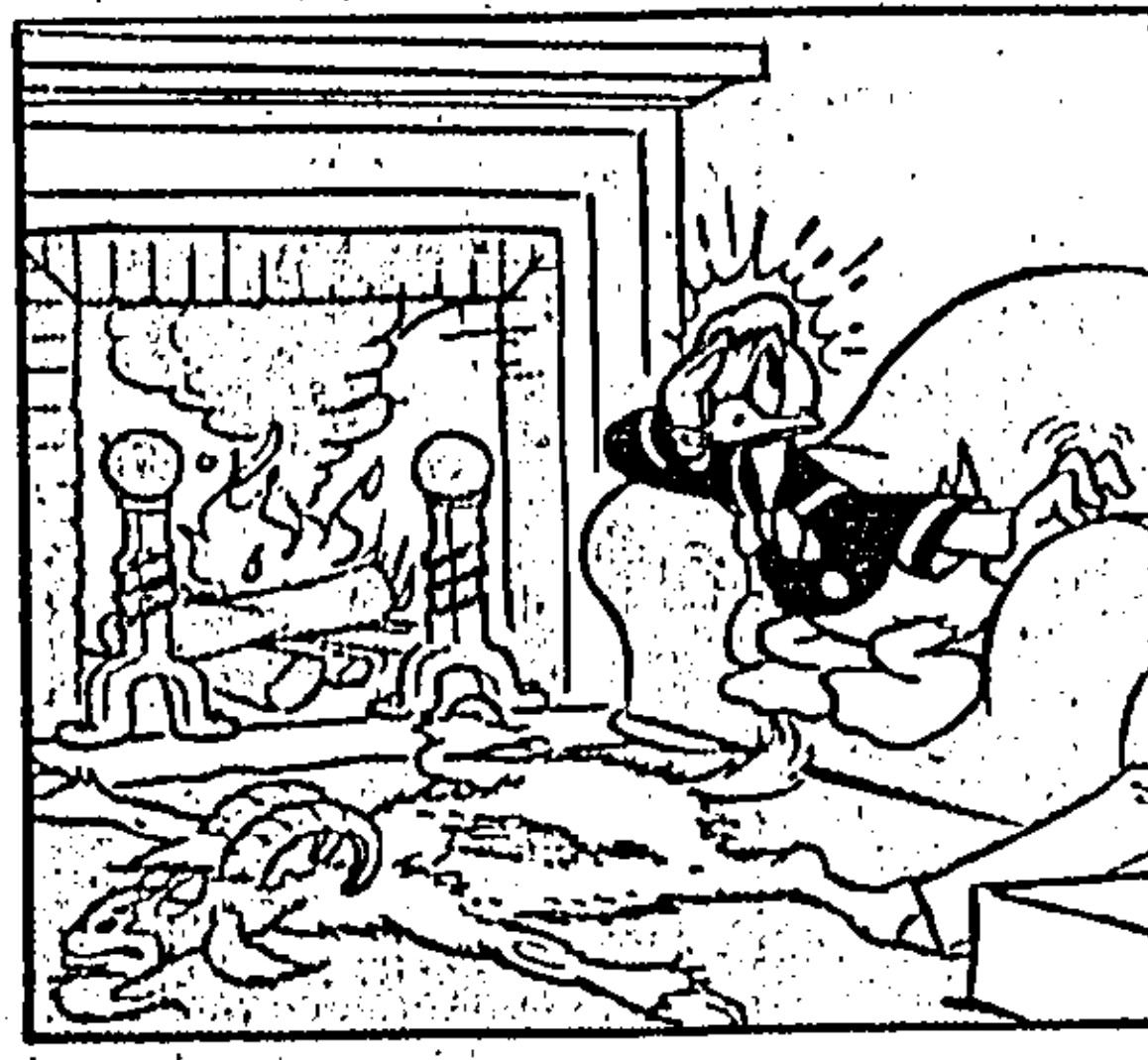
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WIFE LETS 'OTHER GIRL' WIN

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EVIDENCE

"TO SHOW UP"

A MAN

LAST LETTER to her husband written by Mrs. Jessie Walford Crompton before she took her life at her home in Benedonroad, Sheldon, Birmingham, told him:

"I am letting Evelyn win, but it is for your happiness."

"Evelyn"--Miss Evelyn Field, a friend of the dead woman's husband--said at the inquest that a few days previously she had received a letter from Mrs. Crompton.

It said: "Can I appeal to you to give my husband up?" It also asked her: "Please leave us alone."

Dr. W. H. Davison, the coroner, said to the jury: "This wife decided to take her life because she had not received a satisfactory reply after writing the other woman."

Earlier, he had closely questioned the husband, had referred to the evidence he was bringing out and said: "It is the only possible way in which this man's behaviour can be shown up."

Wife Know

Mr. Crompton had said he met his wife while his divorce from another woman was pending.

About a year ago he became friendly with a single woman who was aware that he was married. His wife knew of the friendship and had suggested it because she was worried about her health.

He agreed that he tried to conceal his wife's last note from the police and said this was because he wanted to keep the other woman out of the case.

Mrs. Crompton's three-year-old daughter was found dead with her in a gas-filled room when her husband returned from a visit to the other woman.

A verdict, "That she killed the child and took her own life while in a distressed condition of mind" was recorded.

Troops Learn What They Are Fighting For

Lectures and Debates On Causes of War

THE men and women in the Army of to-day are being told what they are fighting for.

So many of the forces have expressed the wish for accurate knowledge of the political and cultural causes which led to the war that the Army's education authorities have engaged experts to lecture and lead discussion groups in camps and barracks throughout the country.

Both sides of the question are being faithfully presented, and the lecturers give a complete international background since the Treaty of Versailles.

Dr. Basil A. Yensley, Oxford University Reader in Educational Psychology, who has been specially selected to become secretary of the Central Advisory Council of Adult Education in the forces, said:

"It is an amazing feature of the war that the men are so anxious really to grasp the reasons for the conflict."

Study Circles

"There are already study circles dealing with modern Germany, French foreign policy, and the trend of British policy."

"Discussion groups are debating the causes of the Russo-Finnish war and its possible repercussions. "Scandinavia and the Balkans, Mussolini's Italy, the Americans are all having their various policies examined and discussed in the troops' lecture halls."

GERMANS CONTROL THIS FORT IN NORWAY



KVARVEN, (on left) is the fortified entrance to Bergen Harbour and is now in German hands. The port of Bergen is on the extreme left and oil depot is across water on extreme right.

KING HONOURS MEN IN ALTMARK FIGHT

THE KING has honoured 16 officers and men of H.M.S. Cossack and H.M.S. Aurora for their work in freeing the 300 British prisoners from the prison ship Altmark in Josing Fjord on February 16.

Capt. P. L. Vian, who commanded the Cossack, and Lieut.-Commander B. T. Turner, who led the boarding party, are awarded the D.S.O.

The official announcement of the honours in the "London Gazette" says that Capt. Vian showed "outstanding ability, determination, and resource in the preliminary dispositions which led to the rescue."

His "daring, leadership, and masterly handling of his ship in narrow waters" enabled him "to bring her alongside the enemy, who tried to blind him with the glare of a searchlight, worked his engine full ahead and full astern, tried to ram him and drive him ashore and so threatened the grounding and loss of Cossack."

Lieutenant-Commander Turner is honoured "for daring, leadership, and address in command of the party which boarded Altmark while the ships were manoeuvring under high power, changing relative positions, and not in full contact, so that he had to leap a fathom to reach her."

He pulled up the petty officer next behind him, who had jumped short and hung by his hands, made fast the hawser, and, cheering, led his party at the double to the bridge.

"Having disarmed such enemy officers as carried firearms, he took over from a German first the starboard then the port telegraph and set it to 'Stop' instead of 'Full Speed Ahead,' so that Altmark could not ram Cossack, but grounded aft on a shelf, making about 4 knots sternway."

Cook's 'Cheerful Work'

The King has also approved the following awards:

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS

Paymaster Sub-Lieutenant Geoffrey Craven, R.N.V.R., H.M.S. Cossack; for outstanding ability and resource as an essential member of the boarding party. Mr. John James Frederick Smith, gunner, H.M.S. Aurora; for prowess, leadership, and devotion to duty, in command of the second section of the boarding party.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL

Petty Officer Norman Leslie Atkins, H.M.S. Cossack; for gallantry and leadership in charge of a section of the boarding party. Petty Officer Herbert Tom Barnes, H.M.S. Aurora; Able Seaman Peter John Beach, H.M.S. Cossack; Able Seaman James Harper, H.M.S. Cossack; Able Seaman Albert William Marshall, H.M.S. Cossack; Able Seaman Stanley Douglas Bennett, H.M.S. Aurora;

Man Fay Wray divorced found dead

NEW YORK.

JOHN MONK SAUNDERS, ex-husband of Fay Wray, who wrote the scenario of "Dawn Patrol" and the basis of "A Yank at Oxford," was found hanged in a cupboard at his winter cottage at Fort Myers, Florida.

Miss Wray, Canadian-born film star, divorced him last December. They had been married eleven years, and had a daughter.

One of Miss Wray's charges was that Saunders said life with her was "too monotonous."

Saunders was forty-two. He was formerly a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford, and he spent a good deal of time in England.

Signalman Donald Phillip Samuel Davies, H.M.S. Attila (lent Cossack); Stoker First Class Norman Leslie Pratt, H.M.S. Aurora; for gallantry and devotion to duty in the boarding of Altmark.

MENTIONS IN DESPATCHES

Lieutenant-Commander Hector Charles Donald MacLean, H.M.S. Cossack; for outstanding ability and resource in helping her commanding officer to handle Cossack in the fjord, and for distinguished service as Staff Officer (Operations) to Captain (D.), Fourth Destroyer Flotilla. Petty Officer Steward Rosario Aclak, H.M.S. Cossack; Petty Officer Cook Dominick Spitzer, H.M.S. Cossack; Petty Officer Steward Carmelo Sammut, H.M.S. Cossack; for cheerful and ready work in caring for and feeding 25 officers, prisoners released from Altmark.

THANKS TO JEREMY

DAILY EXPRESS STAFF REPORTER

CAPTAIN THOMAS GUY DILLON ROWLEY, whose marriage was dissolved six months ago, came home from France on leave a few days ago.

He went to see his four-year-old son Jeremy, staying with Mrs. Rowley, at Lydwick, Silfords, West Sussex.

And then Captain and Mrs. Rowley were remarried at Caxton Hall Register Office.

A friend said: "After meeting his son Captain and Mrs. Rowley talked things over. Mrs. Rowley told the household staff that she and Captain Rowley were going to London to be married."

On The Somme

His paper gave details of his previous army experience. In the German Army, he showed that in the last war he had twice been awarded the Iron Cross.

"We got talking," Sergeant Dougherty said, "and I found out we were both on the Somme at the same time. "I told him perhaps he was one of the fellows who tried to snipe me occasionally, and I couldn't help thinking what an amazing thing it was that one of those who was opposite us in the trenches so many years ago should be sitting opposite me coming to fight on our side. "When I told him he might be sent abroad with his unit he said, 'Right. That's good.'"

MEDICAL REGISTER

It is notified that the name of Dr. A. L. Thomas has been added to the Hongkong register of medical practitioners.



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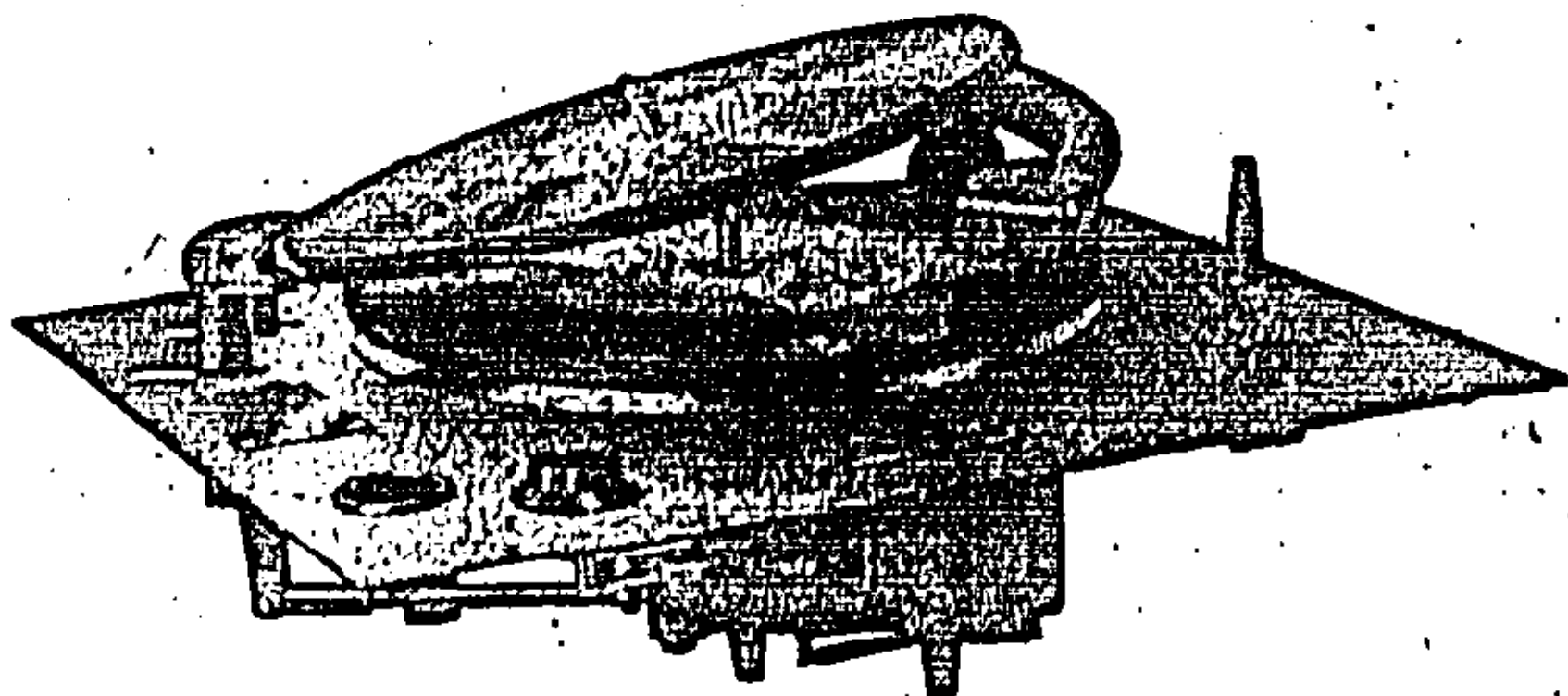
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Nazis In Poland

Two interesting items of news come from Italy. The first is that Hitler has refused to allow an envoy from the Vatican to visit Poland. It was generally understood that when Ribbentrop saw the Pope he complained that the accounts given in the broadcasts from the Vatican of the sufferings of Poland were based on misleading reports. It is impossible to discover now the full details of past crimes, but a visit of inspection to-day would throw a good deal of light on present conditions. It was believed that Ribbentrop offered facilities for such a visit and that the Pope accepted the offer and suggested the Pope's Nuncio in Berlin as an envoy. This may or may not be true. If it is true, the Nazis have since thought better of it. The significance of their decision is obvious. It will only confirm the impression made on the Vatican by the news received from the Prime Minister of Poland. The news of this refusal comes just after the news that the Nazis have asked the Government of the United States to withdraw its consulate from Warsaw.

The acute tension created between the Nazis and the Vatican by the behaviour of the Nazis in Poland gives a specially odd look to the second piece of news from Rome. For while the Pope has pronounced such strong condemnation on that behaviour, the Italian Government has gone out of its way to pay a compliment to the Nazi ruler of Poland, Frank, who has made himself notorious by his ruthless oppression. He is to receive an honorary degree from the University of Modena. The honour is to be given him on the proposal of the Minister of Justice. In Poland, as in Czechoslovakia, Nazi spite has been vented specially on the universities. It would be interesting to know how the Orator who presents Frank for his degree will touch on this aspect of his energetic career. In the fifties of last century an Austrian marshal who had made himself famous by the cruelty with which he had suppressed Italian and Hungarian rising was roughly handled by Baresani and Perkins's draymen when he was rash enough to visit London. In Brussels he only just escaped with his life. It would have been a shock to all the British friends of the Italian Risorgimento in those days to know that a German who had been even more cruel than Haynau would one day receive high honour from an Italian university while still pursuing his career of crime. The University of Modena might recall a famous poem in which Victor Hugo asked a bishop who had hastened to condone the coup d'état to wait till the blood had been washed from the pavements. But the blood shed by Louis Napoleon in December, 1852, was the merest trickle compared to the blood shed by the new Doctor.

MR. J. M. KEYNES wants to pay for the war by deducting a portion of practically everybody's income as a forced loan during the war years, to be repaid by the Government when the war was over.

A forced loan would be paid by everybody with incomes over a certain exemption limit. This limit would be something like 35s. a week for a single person, and 45s. for a married man, with extra allowances for children.

Mr. Keynes believes that this is the only way to stop inflation. He argues that if the mass of the people are not forced to reduce their spending by a forced loan, prices during the war will rise rapidly, and although wages will follow they will never catch up.

The majority of the population will thus, he believes, suffer a permanent loss of real income. Under his plan they would be forced to reduce their spending now, but would get their money back after the war.

Since Mr. Keynes specially wants the Labour Movement to consider his plan, the London "Daily Herald" invited him to answer certain questions asked by Douglas Jay, its City Editor.

Read This, Then Ask Yourself . . .

**Is it really so
easy to be brave?**

THE war is still being fought mainly at sea, so far as Britain is concerned. And from the sea we are getting almost daily stories of heroism that rival any of the last war.

As a reporter I have interviewed in the past few weeks scores of survivors from ships which were struck without warning. Let us build up from what these people have told me a picture of the scene at sea just before the enemy strikes.

There is the distant thud of the propeller. An occasional creak, and the regular lapping of cloven waves. At their stations are members of the crew, their vigilance intensified by war-time hazards.

In cabins and lounges are passengers—men, women and children. And in a flash that unseen hazard strikes.

The bows of the ship gape wide and the foremost reels to port. The boat has struck a mine. How would you behave in such a crisis?

There are two distinct types among the people on board—the seaman and the passenger. And, of course, they react quite differently to the crisis before them.

What do they think and do during those terrible moments when they are face to face with death? Let me tell you.

THE SEAMAN

Shipwreck is one of the things he is disciplined to meet calmly. On a cargo ship every man knows his duties. He has no passengers to aid and calm. It is simply out with the boats and over the side.

It is easier to get a boat away from a cargo ship than it is from a passenger liner.

So this is the sort of survivor-story I have been getting from the average seaman.

"When it hit us I was snuggled down in my bunk. My old ticker did a couple of ups-and-downs, but then I remembered I'd gone to sleep with my trousers on. I knew our cargo would keep us up for a

while yet, so I didn't hurry—not so as you'd notice, anyway.

"We went up to the boat deck, and going past the galley door saw Joe, the steward, pretty worried. He couldn't find Ginger, the cat. So I hops down aft again, and Joe goes for'ard."

"We had to let up looking for the little devil when the Old Man yells at us to get up to the boat deck, pronto. And it was only when the poor old packet gave a sigh and up-ended that I found I'd left my mouth organ behind."

No panic, you will have noticed. Just a calm survey of the situation and a few unbelievably casual thoughts. This composite-seaman I have quoted is just an ordinary seaman who doesn't want to die.

The only reason why he didn't think of death was because he had every faith in the arrangements made by the Board of Trade for his safety.

He was excited, yes. But not frightened.

THE PASSENGER..

The situation as seen by the passenger is very different. He does not know the sea; in many cases does not like it. He is not disciplined to meet an emergency on shipboard. He has his boat drill, but it is not an enduring lesson.

So when the shock comes, he feels that death is very near. Hours afterwards, safe on shore, you still see the staring, fear-filled eyes that the explosion has caused.

"My first thought was amazement at the fact that I wasn't hurt. Then suddenly fear and dread seized me."

"My wife and child were in their cabin. How were they? Where was my life-belt? Had I got my wallet on me? Where was our boat station?"

Then, somehow or other, I was through the smoking room door and out on the deck, crying my wife's name. Suddenly I was holding her hand and carrying our child.

"I don't remember thinking of anything else after that other than the three of us must keep together. After the first few moments you don't think of dying."

"I was glad that I hadn't panicked. I saw nobody who did. It wasn't

How Should We Raise The Money?

Debate Between

J. M. KEYNES &
(The Famous Economist)

Douglas JAY
(Daily Herald City Editor)

Here is what they both have to say:—

★ ★ ★
J. M. Keynes: The fate of my proposals mainly depends on how Labour receives them.

I believe that they are greatly in the interests of the working classes and offer the only way by which the worker will obtain a real reward for his war effort.

But they are novel, complicated and difficult; capable of many variations and amendments and improvements; touching human and social and political, quite as much as economic, problems. Full public discussion both on principle and on details is very advisable before we come to a conclusion.

Jay: By what argument or calculation exactly do you maintain that forced saving—even by people with incomes below £5 a week—is necessary to pay for the war? Keynes: This calculation is based on the Chancellor's statement that

the Government will have to absorb nearly half the total national income and on an estimate of our potential output.

Most authorities consider that I have not gone far enough, and that, so far from aggregate working-class consumption being increased, it will have to be diminished.

It is a matter of opinion whether the exemption limit should be put at £3 a week or lower. My own feeling is that, while incomes of less than £3 should be let off lightly, the limit of total exemption for a man with a family should be nearer £3.

Are you aware that those with less than £5 a week are responsible for nearly two-thirds of the whole consumption of the country? Yet I estimate that less than a quarter of my savings-levy would be raised from them.

It would not be fatal to my scheme to take more of the savings from the class above £5 a week. It is for others to say whether it would be fair that the man with nearly £5 a week should maintain or increase his consumption and leave

the whole of the war effort to be shouldered by others.

Jay: Why do you wish to allow the small minority of wealthy (with property of over £10,000) to be paid interest and offered repayment for their savings instead of having them appropriated by a Capital Levy?

Do you not agree that a permanent increase in big property-owners' claims on the national income would be far more evil even than a temporary inflation?

Keynes: I was in favour of a Capital Levy after the last war, and would be in favour of one after this war, if the circumstances prove similar. But it is precisely the temporary inflation which will increase the claims of the rich. The object of my plan is to prevent a repetition of what happened last time.

Much better that the working class should have savings than that they should be deprived of the value of their earnings by inflation, even if the inflation is temporary.

I should not oppose a modification of my scheme to allow no interest on the compulsory savings of the surplus class. But the idea that the war can be financed by those with over £10,000 a year is a myth. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has pointed out that, if the whole of their incomes were taken away, this would not keep the war going for above a week or ten days out of the year.

★ ★ ★
Jay: When you first announced your plan you declared that prices could not be controlled by rationing alone, as it was only a "pseudo-remedy." But is not rationing an important part of the fight against inflation?

Keynes: There is a good case for establishing a standard subsistence ration of primary necessities available at a fixed price, with higher prices for other goods or for larger amounts.

This is rather a different idea from "rationing" as at present conceived, but I agree that it might be a useful addition to my plan.

Let me emphasise the main object of my plan. It will be physically impossible for the working classes to increase their present consumption. Yet they will be asked to increase their work. It follows that they can only be rewarded for their increased work by being given a title which will allow them increased consumption after the war.

I do not want all the claims to future consumption which will arise out of the increase in the National Debt to belong to the richer classes. The working classes cannot be given increased present consumption, but they can be given a share in wealth, in other words, a claim on future consumption.

The alternatives to my plan all mean that the working classes will get nothing in return for their extra hours and effort.

★ ★ ★
Douglas Jay comments: I am glad Mr. Keynes would not object to abolishing all interest on the compulsory savings of the surplus class. It is vital to prevent the National Debt interest bill becoming unmanageably large.

If we allow the total debt interest claims of big property-owners during the war to rise from £250,000,000 to perhaps £1,000,000,000 there will be very little revenue available for social services for an indefinite period after the war.

This tragedy can only be avoided. If we prevent the claims of the rich investors from increasing by imposing an annual capital tax during the war.

Of course, the incomes of those with capital of over £10,000 could, not, as Mr. Keynes says, pay for the war.

But by an annual capital tax a small slice of their securities could be taken from them (2 per cent. would raise £250,000,000 a year), and the Government could sell these securities to raise money during the war.

Those with incomes of over £5 a week would be able to buy these securities out of their savings. Their total spendable incomes—after deducting present taxation and saving—are at least £1,000,000,000 a year. If Mr. Keynes would support a capital levy after the war, why not an annual capital tax during the war?

G. Leslie Carter

OBITUARY

Famed Opera Star Dies
In Poverty

Rome, Apr. 28. The death has occurred of the famous singer, Luisa Tetrazzini, following a stroke several days ago.—*Reuter*.

In November 1937 the soprano, whose golden voice had earned her a fortune, was reported to be in want. She was so poor that she had to give singing lessons. Two months ago it was feared that she was paralysed for life.

The famous operatic soprano was born at Florence in 1873 and came of a musical family. She once stated that as a child she perhaps unconsciously assimilated the opera which her sister Eva was in the habit of practising at home. This, she said, was carried to such an extent that she knew both the words and music of several operas before she was aware of the fact. Among them were "Faust," "Un Ballo in Maschera" and "La Gioconda." This was before she was 12 years old. At that time her voice was a deep contralto. Soon afterwards, however, it began to extend upwards until she was able to sing F in all in such operas as "The Magic Flute" and "La Sonnambula."

Her mother was consistently opposed to her following her sister Eva's profession, and she was allowed to begin studying at the Liceo Musicale in Florence. She first had to sing before her sister's teacher, Ceccherini, the director, who was amazed at the proficiency she displayed. For three months she attended the Liceo and this was almost all the academic training she had. But after she had left the school her mother came to the home and continued to study operas with her. In this way she added to her repertoire "Semiramide," "The Daughter of the Regiment" and "Crispino e la Comare."

At length her chance came. At the Teatro Nicolini in Florence the manager required a singer to take the small part of Inez in Meyerbeer's "L'Africaine." He offered her the part, which she accepted, and was given a contract for four months, this being followed by a second engagement at double the salary. The sequel was engagements all over Italy, Spain, Russia and South America. At Rio de Janeiro she was a great favourite.

Instantaneous Success
In November 1907, a Milan agent was asked for a light soprano for the Covent Garden autumn season. She was recommended and sang in "Traviata" one night, her fee being £100. Her success was instantaneous.

Next day she was offered a contract for as many seasons and as much money as she liked. London made her reputation and her triumphs, which were repeated in the United States, recalled the great days of Patti and Albani. Among her most famous parts were Violetta, Gilda and Lucia di Lammermoor. In 1925 she was one of the first great sopranos who consented to sing for broadcasting in England.

The prima donna's first husband was an Italian named Bacelli. At Rome in October 1926, when she was 53, she married Pietro Vernatti, who was 32. The wedding presents included gifts from the King and Queen of Italy, the ex-Kaiser, the King of the Belgians and Mussolini. In May, 1929, however, she was granted a legal separation from her husband on the ground of incompatibility of temperament.

She had not sung in public since her marriage, but in 1932, although she had made her farewell appearance at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, with Caruso some years before, she returned to the stage in America. Tetrazzini claimed to have made £1,000,000 by her singing, but she explained that she had emerged from her retirement because she needed money. This forced her to accept an engagement to sing at a Boston picture house and vaudeville theatre, sharing in a "four-a-day" variety programme with acrobats, comedians and talking films.

Allies Sow
More MinesVest Fjord Becomes A
New Death Trap

LONDON, Apr. 28 (Reuter).—The Admiralty announces that Vest Fjord and approaches have been mined and that vessels navigating in these areas without seeking instructions from the local British or Norwegian naval authorities do so at their own peril. The announcement says: "Vest fjorden is mined to northward of a line extending in direction 126 degrees from Vaeroy Island light, 67 degrees 39 minutes north and 12 degrees 45 minutes east to the mainland."

The channels to the north-east and to the south of Steinvær Island, and 69 degrees 10 minutes north and 16 degrees 35 minutes east are also mined.

German Warning

LONDON, Apr. 28 (Reuter).—The Berlin radio to-night warned all German shipping that two large areas off the Estonian coast in the Gulf of Finland are danger zones which German shipping must not enter.

The first zone, running about 20 miles from west to east and averaging eight miles from north to south, lies directly outside the Estonian port of Baltisk, which Russia leased from Estonia under the Mutual Assistance Pact signed by the two countries a few months ago.

The second zone, which is about six miles from west to east and 12 miles from north to south, is situated just east of Kolko Bay and nearly opposite Helsinki.

ST. ANDREW'S A.D.C. TO PRESENT FOUR PLAYS



The St. Andrew's Amateur Dramatic Club is to present four short plays to-morrow and again on Wednesday at the St. Andrew's Church Hall. Here is a scene from "Lobelia Scores," with Iris Woolley, Ellen Bliss and Grace Darby.—*Ming Yuen*.

Mysterious
Nazi PlaneLands At Bucharest
Under Secrecy

BUCHAREST, Apr. 28 (Reuter).—A German military plane landed at the aerodrome here this morning. Two civilian passengers were welcomed by a number of Germans and the Rumanian Director of Civil Aviation.

The plane left for Sofia after half an hour. Rumanian official circles refused to comment, but according to a generally well-informed source, the plane brought copies of the German White Paper containing "evidence" of Britain's intentions in Scandinavia.

ALLIED WAR MACHINE
WORKING SMOOTHLY

FROM PAGE ONE

hazardous 36 hour journey from the Swedish frontier by a horse-drawn sledge over the mountains and frozen lakes in central Norway, relates the story of the capture of a crew of three when a German bomber was forced to land on Lake Limmingshem. The capture was effected by three Norwegian peasants and a Customs official to whom the German pilotly surrendered while the concealed passengers covered the airman with rifles.

The correspondent also tells of seeing a low-flying German bomber bombing a railway station and machine-gunning the British detachment.

He describes all the British and French troops he encountered as being well-armed, well-equipped, confident and cheerful.

Many French Alpine troops were on skis. The correspondent interviewed General Carton Dewart at the British headquarters in a little Norwegian cottage. The General said the position was now much better as the men were settling down and were happy in their new environment.

Reinforcements were arriving in good numbers. The German air attacks had greatly diminished since the Allied anti-aircraft defences and fighter planes had come into action in the war zone.

Two Bombers Shot Down
There had been no raid on Namsos for four days although on one occasion German planes came over on a reconnaissance flight at a great height.

General Carton Dewart said that two German bombers had already been brought down by British fighters near Namsos.

NAZI ADVANCE ON
TRONDHEIM HELD

FROM PAGE ONE

Nazi Advance Held Up
LONDON, Apr. 28 (Reuter).—A Norwegian High Command communiqué says that fighting in eastern Norway continues without the Germans advancing.

German troops in Osterdal have reached Roros. Our troops checked the German pushes towards Fordal and Innset. Several German planes in the Narvik district were destroyed by British bombers. Others made forced landings.

ESCAPED CAPTIVITY

FROM PAGE ONE

miles through the snow for 17 hours, came to a village where they were greatly surprised to find about 180 men from the destroyer Hardy and a number of men from other merchantships.

The seamen were accommodated in a school-room until after the second battle of Narvik when they signalled the British destroyers and were taken off.

BUDGET IS
HOTLY
CRITICISEDChance Of Resolute
Action Missed

LONDON, Apr. 28 (Reuter).—"A Sound Budget" and "A Budget of Delusion" are two of the headings given to leading articles in the British press in connection with the new budget.

They reveal the difference of opinion held by the press.

The heading of "A Sound Budget" was used by the "Spectator" which follows the line of reasoning by the Chancellor of the Exchequer who, the paper says, made a fair distribution between borrowing and taxation.

It approves of other taxes with the exception of the raising of the postage rate.

Very Critical

The heading of "A Budget of Delusion" comes from "The Economist" which is very critical. The Chancellor missed an opportunity to introduce the Budget which would have served as a resolute action and would have given the people a chance to demonstrate their passionate desire to serve the state, says the paper.

Usually the discussion of the Budget is concerned with details and the totals are generally taken for granted.

This year the discussion about totals has been taken up, rightly so, continues "The Economist."

Miserably Inadequate

£220,000,000 is miserably inadequate. It represents £5,500,000 a day but already last month we were spending £5,000,000 a day.

Does the Government really wish us to believe that the most of it can manage for the next 12 months for our war effort is now only one tenth more than now. The Nazis are said to be spending around £3,000,000 this year on the war.

Is there any pretence that we can win this war with a smaller effort than this?

It should be pointed out that in connection with this figure of £2,200,000,000, the Nazis do not publish their Budget like we do. One Home paper suggests that the figure was put out by Dr. Goebbels just to impress the world.

"The Economist" is also dissatisfied with the methods.

Penal Imposition

The taxation proposals bear heavily only on specific points on which they are imposed.

The increases on beer, spirits and tobacco are stiff and the increased postage rates are penal.

But the increase of taxation as a whole is light.

The new purchase tax is an interesting newcomer but it is not a major contribution towards paying for the war.

More should be done to increase savings even if all forms of expenditure must be brought under control.

The "Sunday Times" says that the British people cannot be taxed without their own consent. No people in that position have ever been taxed so heavily. Yet the principle of taxation is that the Chancellor has been to let the people know that he has asked for more sacrifices and not less. One could desire no better evidence of the nation's resolution than the reception given to last Tuesday's Budget.

**ANGLO-ITALIAN
TRADE TALKS**
LONDON, Apr. 28 (Reuter).—It is learned that Anglo-Italian relations were discussed at an interview between Lord Halifax, the Foreign Secretary, and Signor Galeazzo Ciano at the end of the week.

One of the main objectives was to carry forward the trade talks which were interrupted early in March at the time of the incident concerning Italian coal ships at Rotterdam.

Revolt Plot
UncoveredPanama Police Seize
Nazi Machine Guns

PANAMA, Apr. 28 (Reuter).—A secret store of arms, including German sub-machine guns, was seized early this morning by the police here.

A number of arrests were made but no details were revealed.

The police are believed to be searching for other similar stores. Rumours of revolutionary plotting have been current here recently and the zero hour was said to have been set for last Friday night but nothing happened.

NORWAY CAMPAIGN
WILL NOT BE EASY

FROM PAGE ONE

rapidly up the two valleys from Oslo, the Gudbrandsdal and Osterdal.

Not An Easy Campaign
We did not expect this campaign to be easy. More troops are being landed supported by anti-aircraft guns.

Despite repeated attacks from the south the Germans are still some way from the garrisons at Trondheim. It is this advance which is of real importance, not the setback at Steinkjer which was a minor affair due to the local commander's justifiable anxiety to cover as much ground as possible towards Trondheim before the enemy advanced.

The damage at Steinkjer could be quickly repaired if the main German forces advancing up the two valleys are held up. This is the news we shall be watching for during the next few days.

NEW C. IN C. FOR
CHINA SQUADRON

FROM PAGE ONE

LONDON four days after leaving Copenhagen.

Promoted Commander in 1916. Admiral Layton received the D.S.O. in 1918. He reached the rank of Captain in 1922 and in 1933-34 commanded H.M.S. Renown. In May of the latter year, he was appointed Commodore of the Royal Naval Barracks, Portsmouth, and in January, 1935, was promoted Rear Admiral.

Layton was promoted Vice-Admiral in 1938 and has been commanding the 1st Battle Squadron and Second-in-Command of the Mediterranean Fleet since.

Admiral Sir Percy Noble, has been Commander-in-Chief of the China Station since 1938. No mention has been made so far of Sir Percy's new appointment.

LITTLE DOING ON
WESTERN FRONT

PARIS, Apr. 28 (Reuter).—An official communiqué issued to-day states that there is nothing to report except some artillery fire and a local encounter west of the Vosges in the course of which we inflicted losses on the enemy.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Donations To Charitable
And Other Causes

BISHOP TCHOA'S FUND
Bishop Valerita acknowledges with thanks cheques for £200 from Hong Kong College of Commerce, in favour of Bishop Tchoa's Fund.

CHINA RED CROSS
The Foreign Auxiliary to the National Red Cross Society of China desires to express its appreciative thanks to Colonel H. S. L. Dowling, O.B.E., for his donation of £25 in response to the appeal for help to pay the salaries of the foreign doctors previously supported by the Norwegian Relief Committee. This donation is from Colonel and Mrs. Dowling and Miss Anna Dowling, in memory of Dr. Francis Clark, who died on April 19, 1940.

MADRID, Apr. 28 (Reuter).—The death is announced of the celebrated Spanish painter, Joaquín Mir, aged 66.

A Look Through
The "Telegraph"

50 YEARS AGO

The recent Imperial journey to the Tomb was accomplished without any contretemps whatever. The Emperor had a chair, a cart and a horse, so that he could follow his mode of travel. His Majesty is rather a handsome young man, somewhat pale, but with a very intelligent face. The Empress Dowager is a person of extraordinary force, very well preserved, her features denoting great strength of will. The most striking characteristic of the whole cortege was the irrepressible freshness of everything so different from ordinary Oriental processions. Everything was brand new, or at least newly done up: chairs, carts, harness and accoutrements, the uniforms of the troops, etc. The mules and horses were also very elegant. The procession, which numbered more than 10,000 men, had an air of brilliancy and splendour which we are little accustomed to. During the absence of the Imperial family the care of the palace was entrusted to the Governor of the City, Fu Changtun, and the outer walls were surrounded by Tartar soldiers who lived under tents.

The report of the Captain Superintendent of Police for 1939, laid on the table at a Council meeting this afternoon, as follows:

Sir,—I have the honour to forward for information of His Excellency the Governor, the Criminal Statistics for the year 1939. They show that 7,401 cases were reported to the Police during the last year, being a decrease of 633 cases. In the subdivision of these cases into serious crimes (so called) and minor offences an increase of 457 cases or 18.76 per cent. is found in serious crimes, and a decrease of 1,110 cases or 15.6 per cent. in minor offences. The proportion of convictions for serious crimes is 3 per cent. and for minor offences 97 per cent. If the house building and population increase in the same way that they have done for the last few years, it will be necessary to apply for an increase of the land force.

3. The adoption of telephones instead of the somewhat antiquated magnetic instruments used for the Police telegraphs is under consideration and I propose in the next requisition of Stores from England to include three standard Police alarm of the kind that they have lately tried in London; they may prove to be serviceable if placed at the Clock Tower, the Chinese Recreation Ground, and near the Albany.

25 YEARS AGO

April 29, 1915.
The War Office announces that medical evidence shows that Canadians perished in the recent fighting not from wounds, but from poisonous gases employed by the enemy, contrary to the provisions of the Hague Convention.

Reuter's correspondent at Athens says that the landing of the Allies in the Dardanelles has stirred public feeling to the utmost depths and great disappointment prevails at Greece not participating.

According to a message from Rome the "Messaggero" states that the Italian ambassadors to London, Paris, Vienna and Berlin have been summoned to Rome to confer with the Government.

The War Office and the Admiralty announce that after a day of hard fighting, the troops were landed on the Gallipoli peninsula and are thoroughly making good their footing. The French have taken five hundred prisoners.

A telegram is unofficially published in Cairo which says that the landing of the troops was effected on both sides of the Dardanelles under excellent conditions. Many prisoners were taken and the forces continue to advance.

Judgment was given on April 20, in the Osaka Marine Court in the case in which an inquiry was held in to the circumstances attending the stranding and sinking of the Perinara and Oriental steamships off the coast of the island of Sumatra on January 11. The Court found that Captain King, the pilot on board, was responsible for the disaster and suspended his certificate for eight months.

10 YEARS AGO

April 29, 1930.
The storming of Tientsin by British Fusiliers and American Marines during the Boxer rebellion was recalled at a colourful ceremony during a dinner at the Gridiron Club, an organisation of Washington newspaper correspondents, at which President Hoover and Sir Ronald Lindsay (British Ambassador) were guests of honour. To the stirring strains of new military marches by Sousa, the dinner was held in the entry of the Fusiliers and Marines into the city to rescue the beleaguered foreigners, who were held for weeks almost hopelessly for the coming of the troops, protected by a barricade of rice and sugar bags. The bags were set in position by a young American engineer who was then plain Herbert Hoover.

Sousa's new march will be presented to the Royal Welch Fusiliers in London shortly by General Davies.

The Graf Zeppelin left Friedrichshafen at dawn this morning for England and flew via Dover, Bournemouth and Paris. She passed over Paris at noon and appeared over the Wembley Stadium in London, flying very low, in the middle of the Cup Final. This was done by arrangement, the Zeppelin saluting Royalty at the match.

5 YEARS AGO

April 29, 1935.
The assertion that King George of England clearly warned Germany in 1913 that Britain would aid France in the event of a Franco-German war, was made in a lecture by the French diplomat, M. Maurice Bideau, who was the head of the Foreign Ministry Political Department before the war.

His Majesty King George told M. Paul Cambon in the course of an audience at Windsor, February 1, 1913 that during the visit of the Kaiser's brother, Prince Henry of Prussia, the possibility of an Austro-Rumanian war had been envisaged. At that time the likelihood of intervention by the armies of France and Germany was admitted and Prince Henry of Prussia asked King George whether Britain would participate.

His Majesty replied: "Yes. Certainly. In certain circumstances."

Prince Henry was astonished and declared the possibility of an Anglo-German war was inadmissible. In Berlin, M. Bideau said that Lord Kitchener warned the French authorities not to rely upon the aid of the British army which "is excellent for fighting negroes, but which is not equipped for a European war."

The Dionne Quintuplets were one year old on Sunday.

Ambulance Unit
For Norway

LONDON, Apr. 28 (Reuter).—A British ambulance unit, which was in Finland, is now on its way to join the North-Western Expeditionary Force in Norway. It consists of 20 ambulances and 60 doctors.

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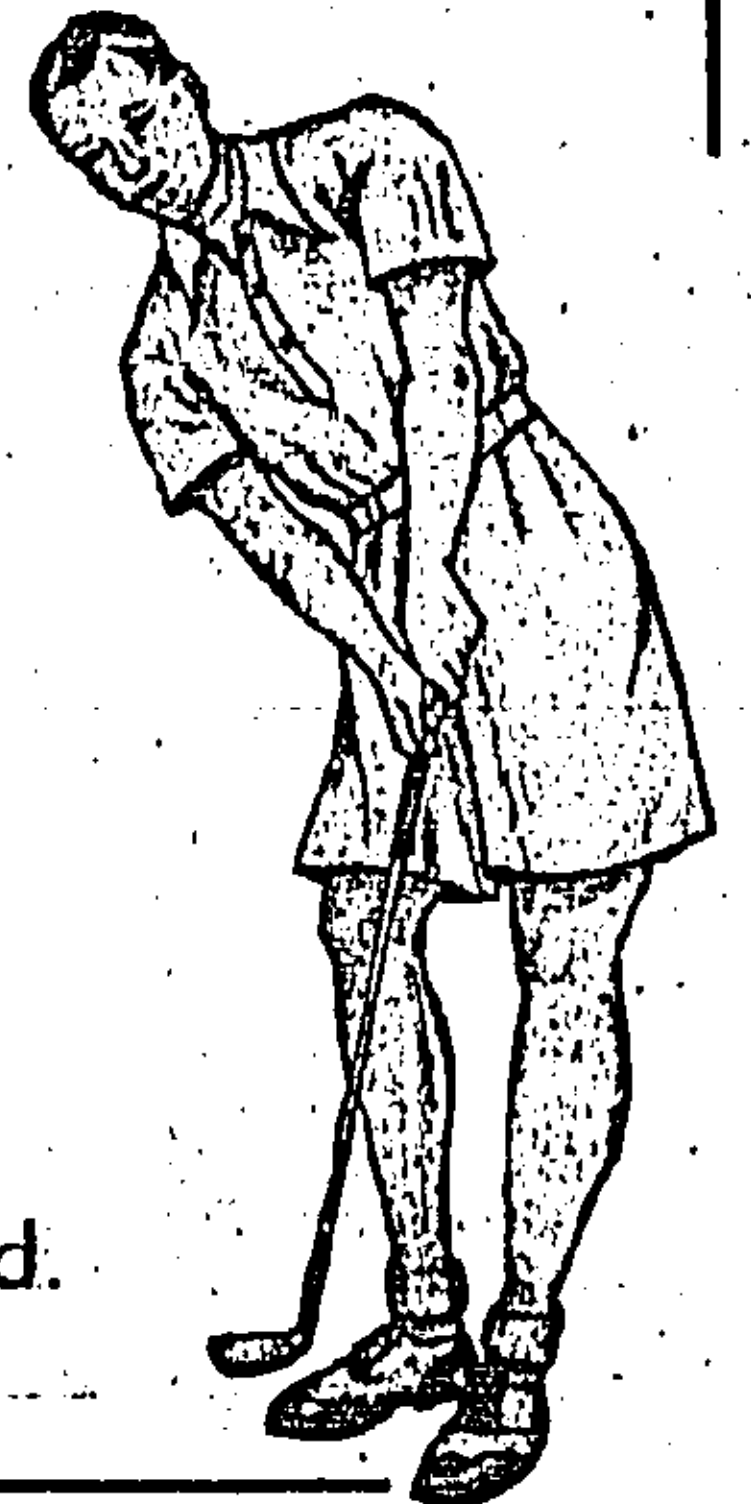
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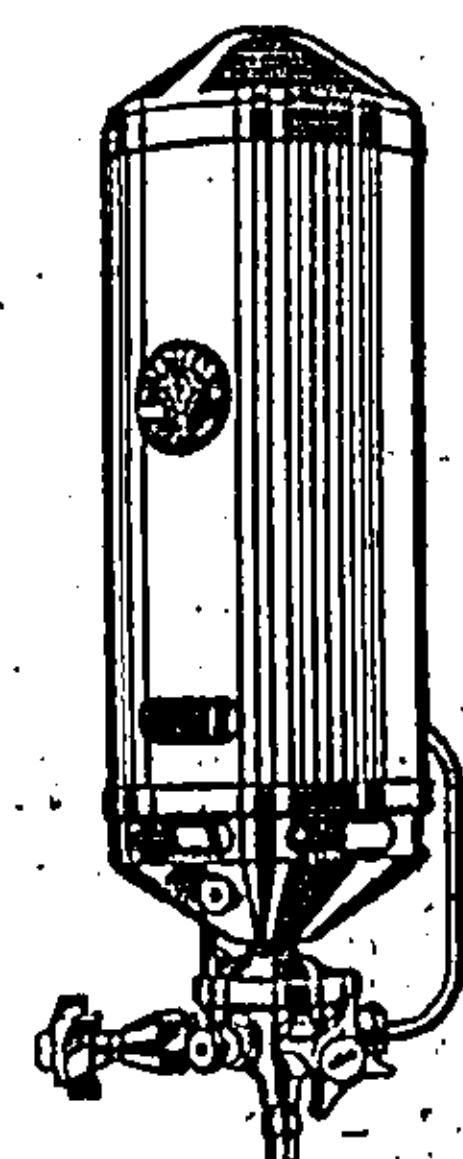
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A.A. GUNS FAIL

THE banging of the anti-aircraft guns is to the bold pilot as the crackling of thorns under a pot. He pays no heed to it. The only thing that bothers the bomber is the fighter.

The German anti-aircraft aim is not very accurate, though some of the gunners seek to "bracket" the enemy raider by putting shells on either side of him while the rest try to get him by sweeping up and down the lane thus created. The hottest fire is over Kiel and Heligoland. The Germans have got five of our airplanes with their guns.

Our own shore batteries can only claim one German bomb. Best gunnery performance has come from the Navy, who shot down six aircraft in the North Sea engagement last October.

Now for the fighters' records. I estimate that we have lost 44 airplanes in our expeditions over German territory. Close on 30 have been accounted for by the Nazi raiders here. They have brought down about 50 enemy airplanes without losing one of ours.

It must be added that 70 out of 75 German raids took place in broad daylight. Only one German was brought down at night, in bright moonlight. Forty out of our 90 raids over Germany were in the dark.

FEARS are being expressed that the Germans will soon be able to call on Russian bombing squadrons for airplane operations in the Near East. These fears are unfounded. (1) The Russians have no intention of entering the war on Germany's side. (2) The Russians have no bombers to spare. (3) The Poles shot down too many. (4) The Russian bombers are unsuited to combat with British and French fighters. Their speed is around 200 m.p.h.

BRACKES on dive-bombers are arousing much interest. So fast have these aircraft become that in order to aim their bombs accurately it has been found necessary to retard speed while actually diving. This is done by hydraulically-operated flaps in the wings. Diving speed can be reduced by as much as 175 m.p.h. The Italians have some successful models with them, and the German Junkers JU 87 have now fitted them.

Tests in braking with reversible pitch propellers are going on.

Fighters are likely to follow bombers with braking devices. Just as they have followed bombers with armour and shell-firing guns.

The race of gun against armour in airplanes is proceeding in a leapfrog fashion. Armour capable of resisting the 303 machine-gun bullet has been devised, a new gun and a new bullet capable of piercing this armour come next.

ACCORDING to the Journal, American Aviation, the number of workers engaged in the United States' aircraft industry has risen from 30,000 to 60,000. I estimate that in the British aircraft factories there are 400,000. These figures give an indication of the relative output capacity of the two countries.

Ley Dreams Of Summer

TRIPS TO BRITAIN

AMSTERDAM.

According to reliable reports which I have received from Berlin the Nazi leaders are still confident that they can bring the war to a successful conclusion by the end of the summer, says a correspondent. This optimism sometimes goes to extraordinary lengths.

I learn on the best authority that Ley, leader of the Labour Front, has drawn up a scheme for cheap "Strength through Joy" excursions for German workers to English south and east coast resorts this summer. His scheme has received the personal approval of Hitler.

Evidently Ley, who is notoriously fond of conviviality, has been dreaming happy dreams of German workers displacing the English plutocrats on the sands of such resorts of the idle rich as Southend, Brighton and Margate. The German excursionists would, of course, be welcomed by the Nazi district leaders who are being trained for their future duties in England at Marburg University.

FAMOUS ACE INVENTS A "FLYING BOMB"

Baby plane only ten feet high

By WILLIAM COURTENAY

A 120 M.P.H. "flying bomb," which, it is claimed, will revolutionise war in the skies, has been designed by Mr. Noel Pemberton-Billing, famous air pioneer and Great War "ace."

The "flying bomb" is really a stream-lined, single-seater monoplane, shaped like an Easter egg, which has to be shot into the air.

It is little bigger than a light aeroplane—10ft. high, 33ft. long, and with a wing-spread of 40ft.—but it is designed to:

SECRET ALIEN DRIVE

How The Police Will Work

BRITAIN'S new campaign against the enemy aliens' menace will be carried out in secret.

No one who is not directly concerned with any of the cases taken by the 12 newly appointed Regional Advisory Committees will hear a word spoken in the "courts." No reports of any proceedings will be published.

The Home Secretary has carefully considered the question of secrecy for the police, and fairness to aliens concerned are the factors which have influenced him.

Chief constables will play the most important part in the crusade. They will decide which aliens, enemy and otherwise, shall appear before the committees for reconsideration of status.

Detectives In Conclave

Let us go to the private office of Chief Constable "X," head of one of Britain's important protected areas, and trace the steps he will have to take—in fact, is already taking—to make the crusade effective.

First, he calls for the secret police list giving the name of every enemy alien living in his area who holds a B certificate (exempt from internment, but unable to change addresses or travel more than five miles without police permission).

The chief constable does not have much difficulty in deciding what to do about these enemy aliens. He simply arranges for every case to go for review by one of the new committees.

Next he gets his list of enemy aliens in C category (exempt from any special regulations).

Now he calls in his chief assistants and his detectives. Together they discuss the personality behind every name on the list.

Some they pass without hesitation. "Yes, he's all right. He's been here 40 years, and he helped us a lot about So-and-So," they say.

Other names they do not pass. "He's always been doubtful about him," says the chief. "He wouldn't have been known what we know now. Put him down for review."

Thus all enemy aliens are sorted. Chief Constable "X" now turns to his list of other aliens.

Women 'Judges'

Again he and his colleagues go through it. The question they now decide is: Should this man or woman be allowed to remain in our area? If the answer is "No," down goes a name for review by the committee.

Chief Constable "X" will soon be attending the first sitting of the committee in his area. He will give facts about, or produce evidence against, the aliens he has nominated.

The "Bench" of three prominent

Carry 10,000lb. of bombs—more than three times as much as a heavy bomber; Fly with them 1,800 miles at a cruising speed of 370 m.p.h.; Attain in emergency a peak of 420 m.p.h.

These speeds make it the equal of Germany's crack fighting planes, the twin-engined, shell-firing Messerschmitts, which have a speed of 365 m.p.h.

One-Man Control

And it will be their equal not only in speed. The "flying bomb" will be fitted with eight machine-guns.

Two 1,000 h.p. Rolls-Royce Merlin engines, such as are now used in the giant Wellington bombers, will give the "flying bomb" its power—power that enables it to lift twice its weight (7,500lb.) and reach a ceiling of 35,000 feet.

The lone pilot's seat is between the two engines.

The fact that the "flying bomb" needs only one man to control it is another tremendous advantage.

For that one man can release as many bombs as three big machines, and save risking the lives of the fifteen men who would form their crews.

Mr. Pemberton-Billing, who led the first raid on the German naval base Friedrichshafen during the last war, told me that he has offered to build the "flying bomb" at his own expense if the Air Ministry will give him priority in securing materials.

The cost of the 'planes Britain will supply the Dominions under the scheme

will be in the vicinity of 250,000,000 dollars.

Conscientious objectors can expect no further exemption from compulsory training.

Mr. Menzies said to-day the Government had no intention of altering the present practice. At present young men who object to compulsory training on religious grounds are allotted to non-combatant corps, such as the Army Medical Corps.

ESCAPED INTERNEE

SYDNEY. Detectives and military police surrounded a dwelling at the rear of a boot repairer's shop in Balmain this morning, and after an exciting struggle, arrested Alfred Fritz Yackels, alias Joseph Schmidt (40), escapee from Liverpool internment camp on the Isle of Man, who had been reported to have escaped on February 10 and his whereabouts were not discovered till early this morning.

SISTER KENNY

BRISBANE. Sister Kenny will leave for America next month to seek the co-operation of research workers in preparing the text book on her method of treating infantile paralysis. She proposes to visit the Mayo Clinic at Rochester, one of the most famous medical research centres of the world.

The State Cabinet has decided to grant Sister Kenny £300 to cover her return fare.

The Minister for Health (Mr. Hanlon) said last night Sister Kenny had been recommended by members of the medical profession in Brisbane to get in touch with the Infantile Paralysis Foundation of America, so that she might have her methods scientifically observed and to get a text book published. Research men of high repute would be available there to study her methods and to collaborate in recording them.

Sister Kenny would be away several months, but her work would be continued by staffs which she had trained.

S. E. LAMB DEAD

SYDNEY. One of the best known members of the New South Wales bar, Mr. Sydney Ernest Lamb, K.C., died from pneumonia, after having been in poor health for the past two years.

Mr. Lamb was born in 1864. He was admitted to the English bar in 1886, and returning to Australia was admitted to the New South Wales bar in the same year. He became a K.C. in 1910.

WOMEN'S AIR CORPS

MELBOURNE. Mrs. H. B. Bonney, the Brisbane airwoman, has had an interview with the Minister for Air (Mr. Fairbairn) on the question of forming in Queensland a women's air training corps similar to that in Victoria.

The Minister said that the application was premature. There was nothing offering, except clerical and transport work. In one or two instances where women had wide experience, their services were accepted.

Mrs. Bonney is publicity officer for the women's voluntary national register in Queensland.

Prince Frederick

Replying to Mr. Cocks (Lab., Broxtowe), Sir John Anderson said that the case of Prince Frederick of Prussia was considered on November 1 last by the West of Scotland Aliens Tribunal.

local citizens will hear him, and occasionally will consult Services chiefs sitting near.

They will also hear the alien's statement and the testimonies of any witnesses he may produce.

Then they will decide for or against internment—and if in doubt, will decide for internment.

The Home Secretary has made a recommendation that wherever possible one member of the "Bench" shall be a woman.

The reason for this is that in Great Britain to-day there are more women than men among enemy aliens still at large.

AUSSIE NURSES LEAVE FOR WAR



AUSTRALIAN nurses with the A.I.F. who are now serving in the Middle East.

NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA FOR THE RESERVISTS

MELBOURNE. The Minister for Air (Mr. J. V. Fairbairn) said to-day 35,000 men for pilots and air crews under the Empire Air Scheme, about 32,000 men will be enlisted. The extra 3,000 men will be enlisted to provide for wastage after training begins.

It is expected a percentage of men who pass preliminary tests and are accepted as pilots or members of air crews, will later prove unsuitable. These will be weeded out and transferred to the ground staff. Altogether 26,000 men are needed as pilots and air crews, and 20,000 for ground personnel.

Mr. Fairbairn is unable yet to fix the date that the recruiting drive will be commenced, but it is believed plans will be complete by the middle of March.

The Minister said "Though nearly 7,000 men have already enlisted or been selected for entry, that rate of recruiting is not sufficient to meet the needs of the scheme. We are getting on, but we can handle at present, but we will be troubling our recruiting centres and establishing travelling depots soon, to handle the expected rush."

The cost of the 'planes Britain will supply the Dominions under the scheme

will be in the vicinity of 250,000,000 dollars.

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C1736 Cavalleria Rusticana. Selection Marek Weber's Orch.
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DA1627 Schon Rosmarin Kreisler, Violin.
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DB3036 On the road to Mandalay Lawrence Tibbett.
Goin' home.
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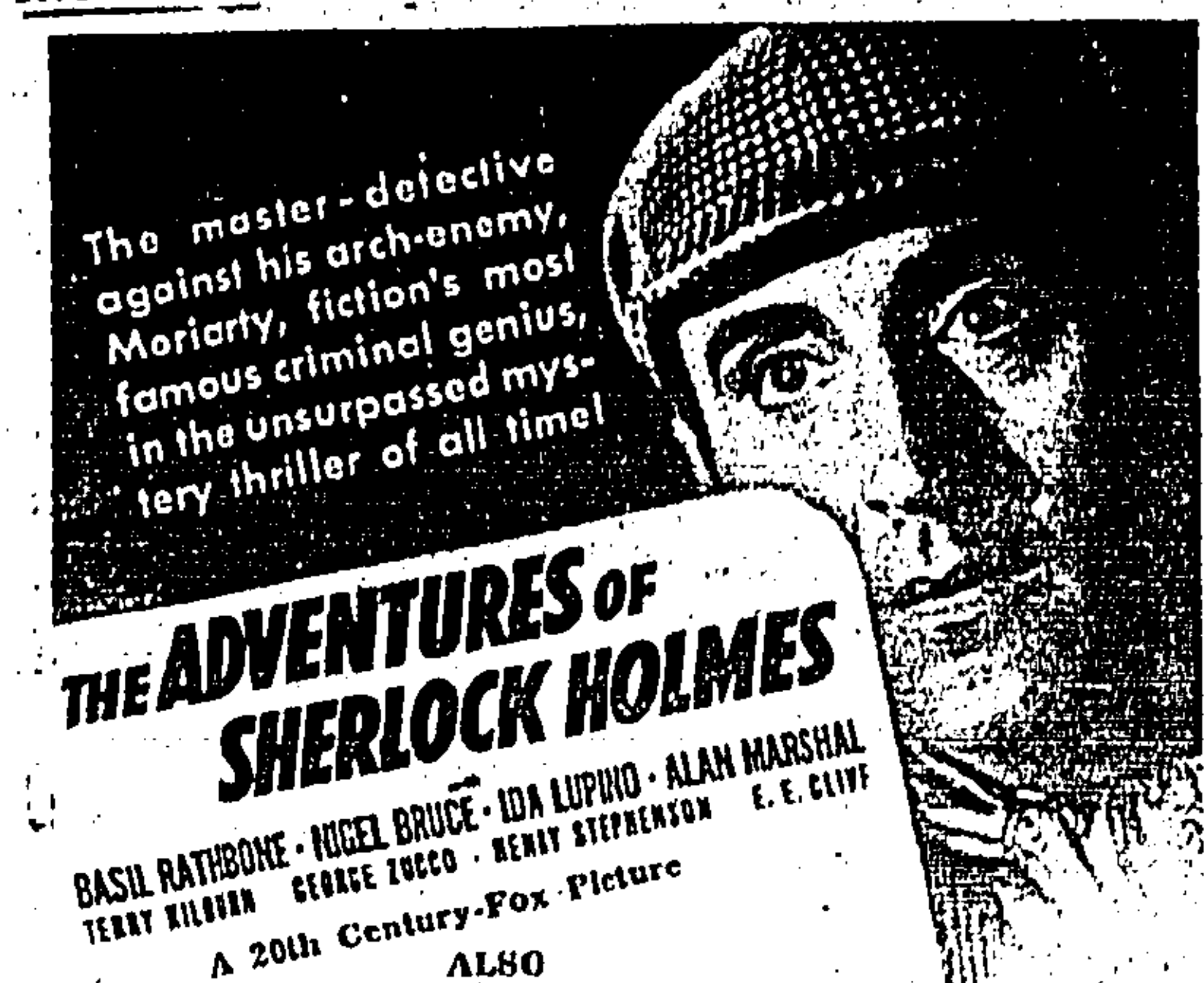
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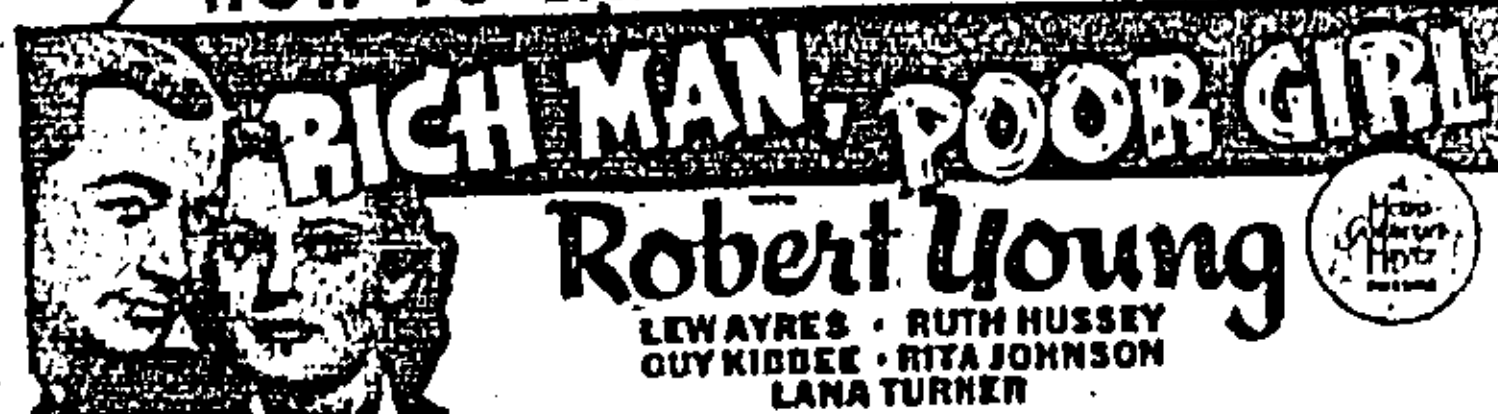
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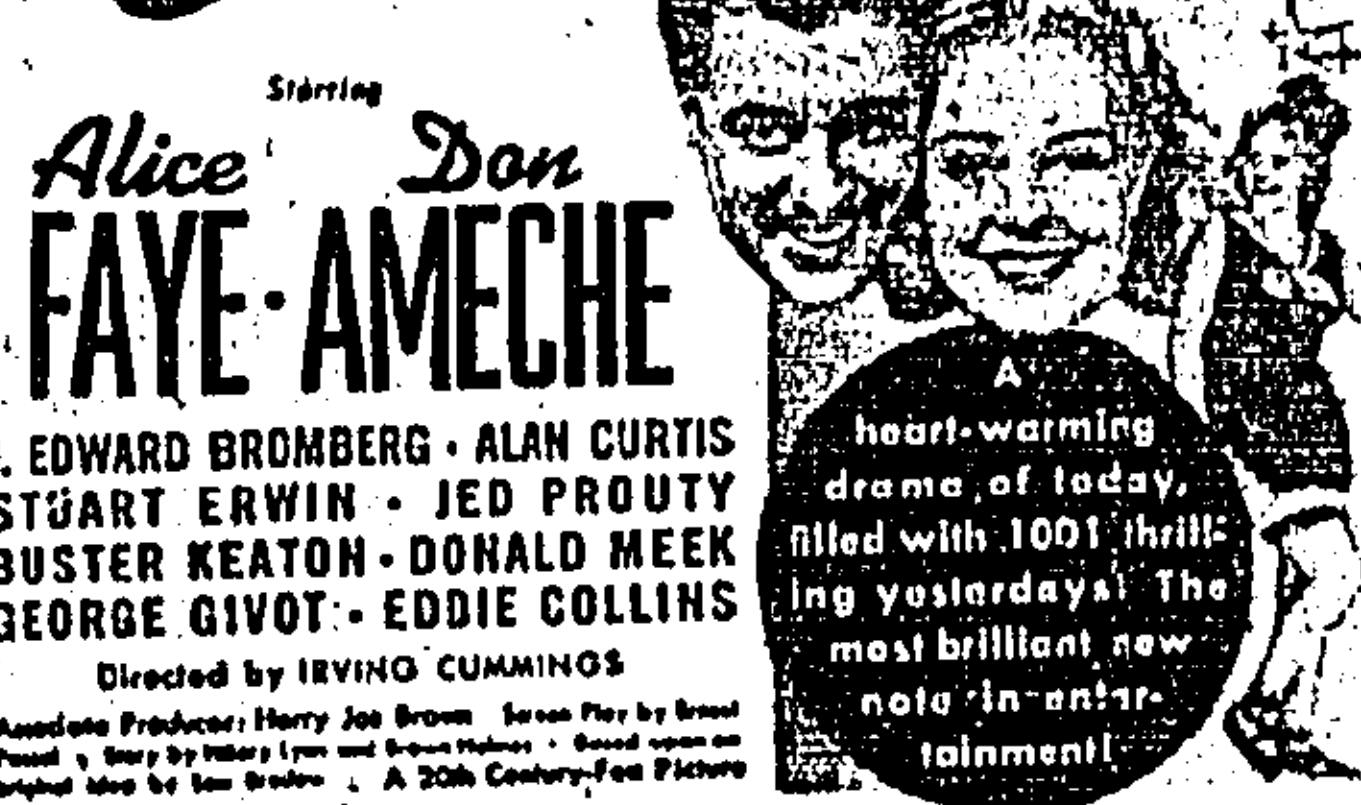
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These four men get awards for brave conduct in
the face of attacks by the enemy AT SEA

HE DODGED TORPEDO BY ONLY FIVE YARDS

THEY SAY HE'S PERFECT



HOLLYWOOD's handsomest newcomer is Edward Ashley, young Australian actor, who makes his Hollywood screen bow in a new Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer picture.
Ashley was launched on a screen career in an odd way. In his native Australia, he won fame as a daring race driver. A newsreel, showing him winning a race, caught the eye of an Australian motion picture producer, who signed him to a contract.
After appearing on both stage and screen in Australia, Ashley went to England, where he enjoyed prominent success before coming to Hollywood a few months before the outbreak of the war.
He sought to enlist, but was urged by the British government to first fulfil his Hollywood contract.

Mother Starved: Son To Be Tried

A LEWISHAM, S.E., jury found, recently, that a woman of 79 died of starvation. Her 56-year-old son was arrested in court.

The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against the son, Reginald Alfred Newth, of Brownhill-road, Catford, S.E.

The coroner, Major W. H. Whitehouse, sent him for trial at the Old Bailey.

Old Bread

The mother, Mrs. Bridget Elizabeth Newth, was found lying dead in bed wearing only a few rags. Police called by the son said the only food in the house was some bread, which a baker said was 14 to 16 days old.

Newth told the Coroner work was very slack in his trade. They "scratched along" with his mother's old age pension.

Ate Meat Pies

His mother lived chiefly on meat extract and meat pies he bought at a nearby shop. It was stated that a police surgeon could work in the house only with the aid of a torch. The gas taps were corroded and had not been used for a long time.

We could not bring our lifeboats up in time to save him. An Arab fireman named Abdi also lost his life.

Captain Logan, who lives at Hillview-drive, Clerkenwell, Glasgow, was torpedoed three times during the last war.

Another misses by six feet

A LONG and thrilling fight between the 5,267-ton Newcastle steamer Hopestar and a German U-boat has just been revealed with the announcement, in a recent issue of the London Gazette, that Captain John Steward, master of the ship, has been appointed an officer of the Civil Division of the Order of the British Empire.

The ship's gunlayer, Henry Read, a Royal Marines pensioner, awarded the medal of the Civil Division of the order.

The Hopestar, slow, and not in convoy, steaming in heavy weather and bad visibility, was suddenly attacked about midday.

"By putting the helm hard a port the chief officer cleared a torpedo by five yards," says the official report.

"All look-outs were doubled, gun crews closed up, the ensign was hoisted, and course frequently altered.

"About half an hour later the enemy's periscope appeared in various positions, but it was nearly an hour before he fired a second torpedo.

"This came hard to port, and cleared the stern by less than a fathom (six feet).

Forced to Dive

"The periscope was fired at, and the master hoisted flag-signals to suggest that a man-of-war was in sight.

"Just an hour later the look-out reported a third torpedo coming from the port quarter. This, too, passed within a fathom of the ship.

"When the enemy's conning tower emerged the Hopestar at once opened fire. One shell went very near home, and the submarine dived quickly.

"As dusk approached the master made a smoke screen and zig-zagged into it. He had not used smoke floats earlier as they might have obscured the gunner's target.

"Hopestar was saved from a long and relentless attack by the courage, judgment and seamanship of her master, and the ready skill of her gunner."

Raked by Guns

Thomas Ward, first mate of the unarmed Glasgow steamer Onkgrove (1,985-ton), has also been appointed an officer of the civil division of the order for "shepherding his crew with such courage, skill and coolness that the intense fire of two powerful enemy aircraft at pointblank range caused them no hurt," although the ship was bombed as well as raked with machine-gun fire.

The ship was eventually sunk by a bomb.

The medal of the civil division of the order has been awarded to Colour-Sergeant Albert Collingwood Hutton, Royal Marines pensioner, gunlayer on the London motor vessel Agnita, for "settling a worthy example to younger members of the gun's crew" when the ship was attacked by an enemy bomber, machine-gunned and bombed.

Colour-Sergeant Collingwood and his crew opened fire on the bomber and eventually drove her off by their accurate marksmanship.

CAPTAIN'S DEATH POEM FOR WIDOW

WHEN war broke out, forty-six-year-old Captain G. R. Logan, of Glasgow, promised his wife he would write a dedication to her in case he was lost at sea. He finished the poem when his ship, the 3,656-ton Ardrossan steamer Euron Alisa, was on her first war-time trip to America. That was four months ago.

Captain Logan was drowned when his ship struck a mine in the North Sea.

One of the thirty-four survivors landed in Grimby said: "The captain had been very happily married for fourteen years. There were no children. He and his wife thought the world of each other."

Mr. C. H. Pinder, steward, said: "The captain was the last man to leave the ship. We could see him standing waist deep in water as the ship was sinking under him."

"He waited there until the stern had risen above the water, then dived in and tried to swim to where the life-boats were waiting to pick him up. As there was a very strong sea,



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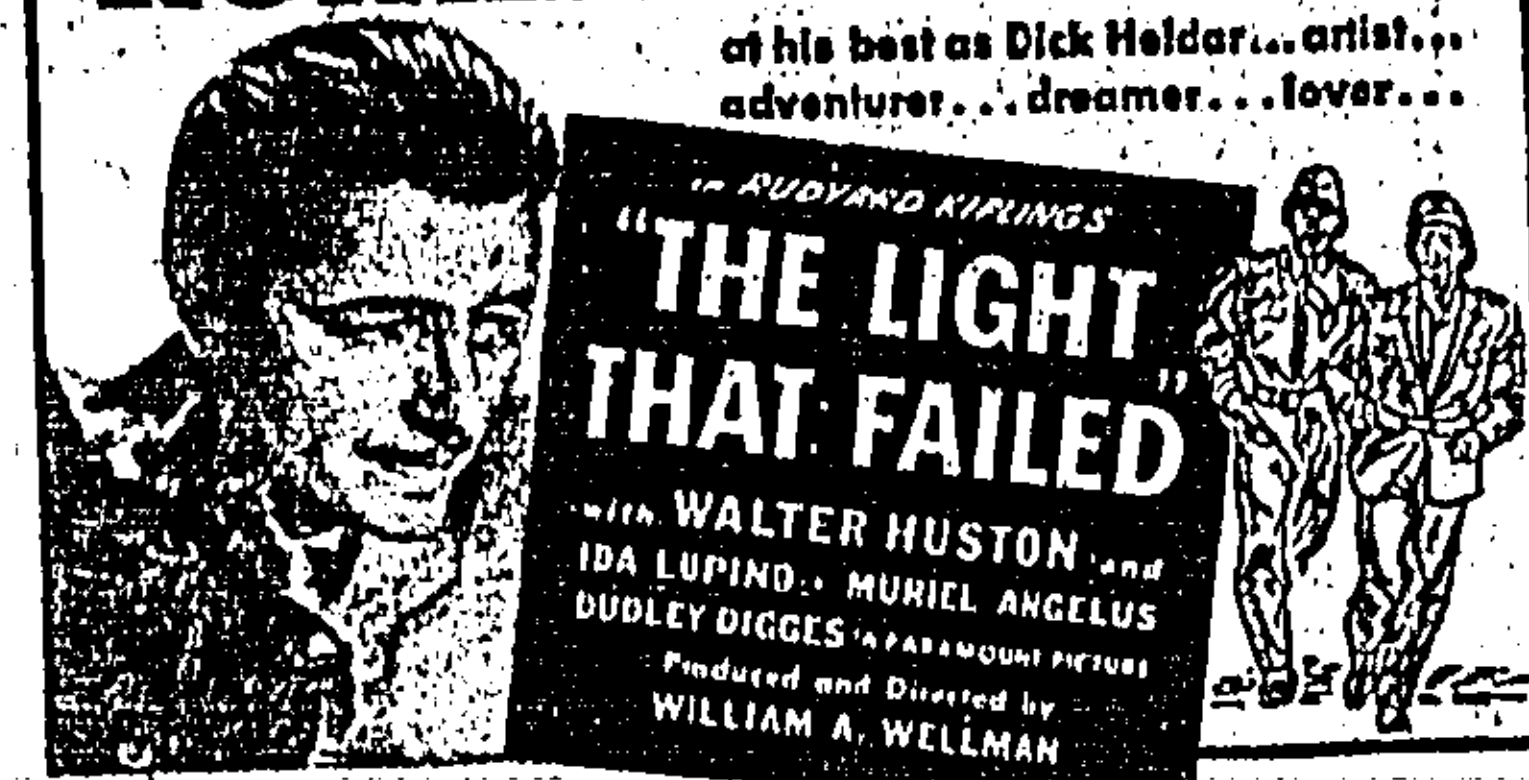
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"Unknown Ranger"
with Bob Allen
A Columbia Picture

ORIENTAL THEATRE

LAST 4 TIMES TO-DAY

THE RIGHT ROAD... OR THE "LAST MILE"
WHICH WAY ARE THEY HEADED?
It's the devil's own playground and these dirty-faced "angels" are his playmates.



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How Nazis Plotted To Overrun Scandinavia

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

STOCKHOLM, APRIL 28 (UP).—THE FULL STORY OF GERMANY'S COLD-BLOODED GUILT IN INVADING NORWAY AND DENMARK IS GRADUALLY BEING PIECED TOGETHER.

FURTHER EVIDENCE OF THE NAZI INTENTION TO INVADE NORWAY WAS GIVEN TODAY BY MR. C. J. HAMBRO, PRESIDENT OF THE NORWEGIAN STORTING (PARLIAMENT) AND CHAIRMAN OF THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE.

In an exclusive interview with "United Press", Mr. Hambro denied von Ribbentrop's allegations that Norway was preparing to permit an Allied disembarkation before the German invasion.

INVASION PLANNED FOR MONTHS

"We now have irrefutable proof, to the contrary, that Germany had prepared detailed plans for her invasion some months before," he said.

"We would have been in a better position to-day if Britain had really had disembarkation parties prepared.

"We are not happy to have to admit that our Legation in Berlin had proof that German embarkment parties were sailing from German ports a week before the attack on Norway started.

LEGATIONS MISLED

"We now have statements from members of our Legation that they knew for some weeks that German troops were being embarked from various German ports.

"No declarations were given to them, and they did not inform us, because they did not believe that these German troops were intended for an attack on Norway.

"The British Intelligence Service also knew of these preparations. If they had only informed us, it would have been most helpful in our preparing for any eventuality.

TOOK NO PRECAUTIONS

"As it was, we took no precautions whatever and were caught entirely by surprise.

"The fact that the Allies never informed the Norwegian Government at any time of Germany's intentions is evidence that they looked upon Norway as absolutely neutral and in no way prepared to become their Ally. Like us, they did not believe that the German embarkations were for the purpose of invading Norway."

Quisling In The Game: Dramatic Berlin Visit

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

STOCKHOLM, April 28 (UP).—It has now been established that Quisling, the Norwegian Nazi who became Hitler's puppet Prime Minister after the occupation of Oslo, must have had knowledge of the German intention to invade his country at least three days before the invasion took place.

According to the Gothenburg correspondent of the "Allied Press", it is established that Quisling visited Herr Hitler in Berlin on April 6.

He left Oslo three days before the invasion, going to Berlin via Stockholm. According to the report, Quisling returned to Oslo by plane just before the invasion.

"Pleasant Promenade"

The report quotes Quisling as having told Hitler that the German expedition to Norway would be a "pleasant and peaceful military promenade."

He is alleged to have added that no Norwegian resistance would be offered to the Nazis.

It is now believed, says the report, that Quisling was displaced as puppet Premier because of his false information.

Finnish Minister May Be Recalled

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

HELSINGFORS, Apr. 28 (UP).—The "Vastra Nyland" reports that M. Erko will be recalled from his post as Finnish Minister to Stockholm and will be succeeded by M. Jari Vasa-Urja, Professor of Physics at Helsinki University.

BRITAIN'S SUPREME EFFORT

Important Decision By War Council

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, April 29 (UP).—Great Britain is expected to redouble her efforts to rush reinforcements of men, planes and war materials to Norway as a result of the week-end meeting of the Supreme War Council.

It is believed that a supreme effort will be made to prevent the Germans pushing northwards from Oslo from establishing communication with the forces besieged in Trondheim.

Threat To Allied Forces

If the Germans succeed in linking their two forces along the Gudbrands and Oester valleys, which run parallel, PLEASE Turn To Page 7.

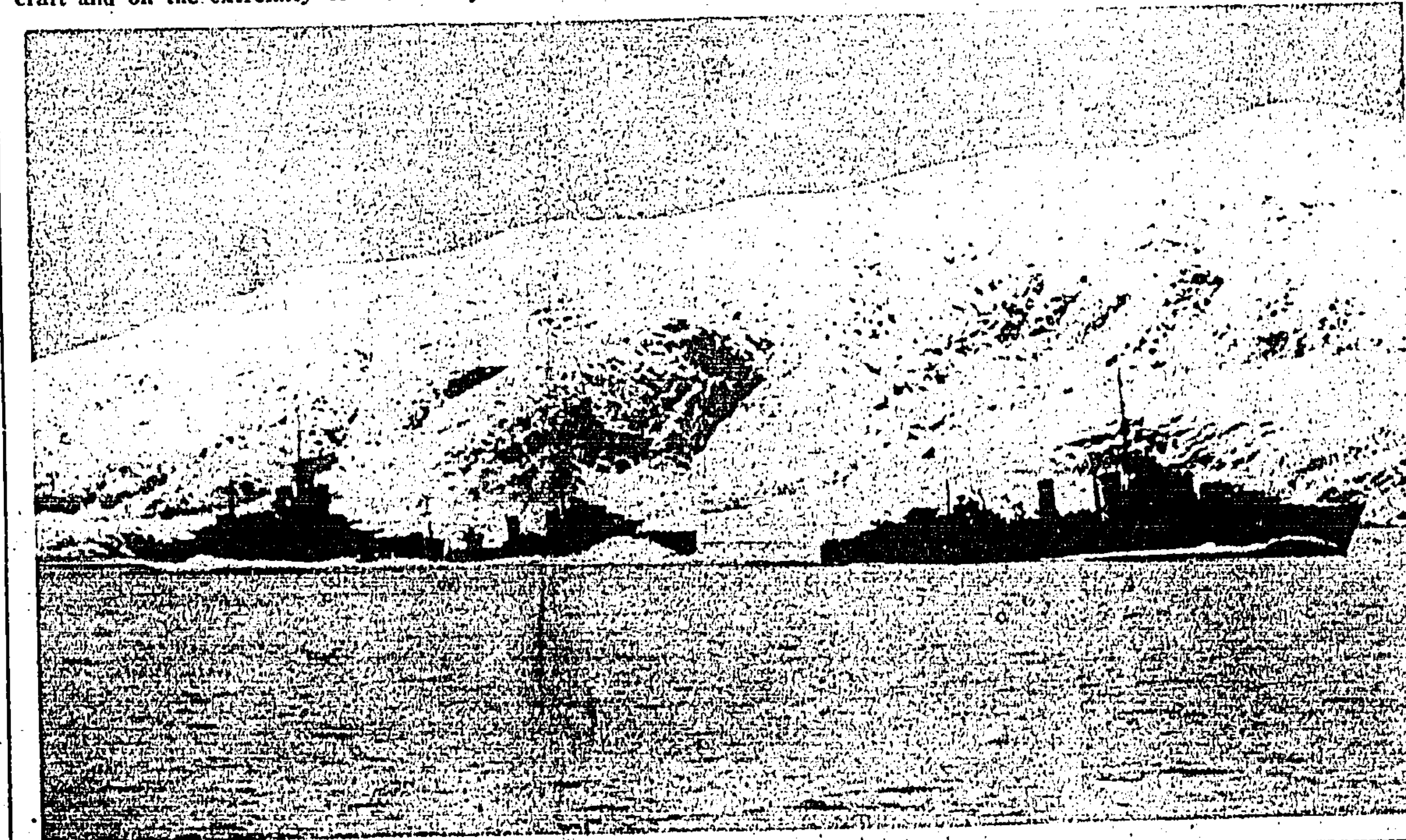


THIS DRAMATIC PHOTOGRAPH was taken over the aerodrome at Stavanger, and shows one of the recent attacks by the Royal Air Force.

The photograph was taken from a height of only 4,000 feet and shows bombs dropping within a few feet of an enemy aircraft and on the extremity of the runway.

The photograph clearly shows the damage to three Junker JU-52 transport planes, while one Heinkel HE-111 and a JU-88 have wings destroyed.

The whole of the aerodrome is pitted with craters from this and other R.A.F. raids and the naval bombardment.—British Official Photograph. Crown Copyright Reserved.



THE BATTLE OF NARVIK FJORD.—An exclusive photograph taken from a British destroyer, showing the battleship Warspite, left background, with destroyers in the narrow entrance to Narvik fjord after the successful attack on April 13, when the British fleet sank seven enemy destroyers. This followed on the dash of the British destroyers on the previous Wednesday, when they fought a successful action against superior forces.—"The Times" photograph.—Copyright strictly reserved.

"PACIFYING" NORWAY

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

BERLIN, Apr. 28 (UP).—The German High Command communicates this morning claims that the occupied territory in Norway is rapidly being "pacified."

BERLIN, April 28 (Reuter).—Mr. Laurence A. Steinhardt, the American Ambassador in Moscow, has left for the United States on leave, according to a Moscow telegram.

Following the capture of Voss, east of Bergen, the Norwegian forces have been dispersed and are now in the mountains, the communiques claim.

COLONIES IS ONE OF NAZIS WAR AIMS

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

BERLIN, Apr. 28 (UP).—Germany's Minister for Colonies, General Ritter von Epp, again announced Hitler's intention of winning colonial space in the current war.

"The Fuehrer's aim has been, and is now, to throw off the chains of Versailles," he declared.

"This means expanding out colonial territory now limited by the enemy."

"We must have our own materials from our own German lands overseas. There is enough space in the world to offer all the people an existence."

Death Before Surrender

How The Finns Fought Against Soviet

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

HELSINGFORS, Apr. 28 (UP).—A comparison of the morale of the Finnish and Soviet troops who participated in the recent war is given by statistics, just released, showing the number of prisoners of war who have been repatriated since the Peace Treaty was signed.

During the three months of warfare, the Red Army took only 775 Finnish soldiers prisoner.

On the other hand, the Finnish Army took 5,277 Russian prisoners of war.

These men have now been repatriated by both sides.

LATEST

Unconscious Man Found In City Building

The unconscious body of an unknown man, believed to be an American, was discovered on the third floor of Exchange Building, shortly before noon to-day.

The man, who was well-dressed, was discovered lying on the floor by the lift-boy. It is believed that he slipped on the floor as he was walking towards the lift, sustaining severe injuries to the head. He was bleeding copiously when discovered.

The unknown man has been removed to the Queen Mary Hospital. He was still unconscious when he arrived there.

It is believed that he resides at the Metropole Hotel.

See Back Page For Further Late News

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

SERVICES CONTRACTUAL DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Steamship. Bringing Cargo from Marseilles via Saigon.

Consignees are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored in the Godowns of the Hongkong Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, where delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before 31st May, 1940, or they will not be recognized.

Damaged Packages will be examined by the Company's Surveyor Messrs. Goddard and Douglas in the presence of the Consignees at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, 1st May, 1940.

Consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when any dutiable goods are examined by the Company's Surveyors.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

R. OHL, Agent.

POST OFFICE

Small Packet Post to all countries is suspended.

OUTWARD MAIL TIMES
Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 4 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day. When mails are advertised to close after 5 p.m., Registered and Parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m.

INWARD MAILS

Amoy Apr. 29.
Haiphong, Hoihow and Fort Bayard Apr. 29.
Haiphong Apr. 29.
Japan and Shanghai Apr. 29.
Calcutta and Straits Apr. 29.
Air Mail by "Pan American Airways Direct Service"—San Francisco date, 23rd April Apr. 30.
Japan Apr. 30.
Shanghai Apr. 30.
Straits Apr. 30.
Air Mail by "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—London date, 24th April May 1.
Air Mail by "Air France Direct Service"—Paris date, 24th April May 1.
Shanghai May 1.

OUTWARD MAILS

Haiphong Noon.
Straits 3.30 p.m.
Saigon 6.30 p.m.
Canton 7 p.m.
Shanghai 7.00 p.m.

Tuesday, Apr. 30
Batavia and Sourabaya 10.30 a.m.
Amoy 12.30 p.m.
Haiphong 2 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Bombay, Belra, Lourenco-Marques, East and South Africa 2.30 p.m.
Air Mail for Manila, Guam, Honolulu and U.S.A. by the "Pan American Airways Direct Service"—due San Francisco, 7th May
K. F. O.
Reg. Apr. 30, 5.00 p.m.
Ord. Apr. 30, 5.30 p.m.
G. F. O.
Reg. Apr. 30, 5.00 p.m.
Ord. Apr. 30, 7.00 p.m.
Air Mail for "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—due London, 8th May.
K.F.O.
Reg. Apr. 30, 5 p.m.
Ord. Apr. 30, 5.30 p.m.
G.F.O.
Reg. Apr. 30, 5 p.m.
Ord. Apr. 30, 7 p.m.
Air Mail for Malaya, Java and Australia by "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—due Sydney, 6th May.
K.F.O.
Reg. Apr. 30, 5 p.m.
Ord. Apr. 30, 5.30 p.m.
G.F.O.
Reg. Apr. 30, 5 p.m.
Ord. Apr. 30, 7 p.m.
Manila, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island, 13th May.
K.F.O.
Reg. Apr. 30, 5 p.m.
Ord. Apr. 30, 5.30 p.m.
G.F.O.
Reg. Apr. 30, 5 p.m.
Ord. Apr. 30, 7 p.m.
Japan 7 p.m.
Straits 7 p.m.

Wednesday, May 1
Shanghai 12.30 p.m.
Air Mail for Indo-China, Iran and France (Paris and Northern Provinces only) by the "Air France Airways Direct Service"—due Paris, 5th May.
K. F. O.
Reg. May 1, 5.00 p.m.
Ord. May 1, 5.30 p.m.
G. F. O.
Reg. May 1, 5.00 p.m.
Ord. May 1, 7.00 p.m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE

Barclay Perkins & Co., Ltd.
RED CAN LAGER BEER

The undersigned greatly regret that, owing to a technical failure consequent upon war conditions, certain recent shipments of BARCLAY'S LAGER have not been up to the usual excellent standard.

All the affected beer has now been withdrawn and replaced, and the Public are assured that they can rely upon the usual high quality which has always been associated with Barclay's Products.

Barclay's Lager is obtainable at all wine dealers both in bottles and cans.

GILMAN & CO., LTD.
Wine Department,
Gloucester Arcade.

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETING

The Fifty-ninth Ordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on Thursday, 30th May, 1940, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd May to 13th June inclusive.

By order of the Board.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1940.

M.S. "PANAMA"

Consignees of cargo by the above vessel are notified that all cargo is being discharged into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd. whence delivery can be effected on presentation of original Bills of Lading countersigned by the Marshal in Prize, Courts of Justice. All charges incurred in landing and warehousing this cargo are for the account of consignees; pending completion of Steamer's account, a deposit of the amount of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Tariff Landing Charge plus 100% is payable, this amount being subject to final adjustment. Hong Kong Cargo remaining undelivered after 4 p.m. on Tuesday, the 30th April is subject to additional storage charges. All damaged packages will be surveyed by Messrs. Anderson & Ashe at 10 a.m. on Monday, 29th April.

No fire insurance has been effected.

T. J. GOULD,
Marshal in Prize.

HONG KONG TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE FIFTIETH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF HONG KONG TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held on TUESDAY, the 30th day of April, 1940, at Noon in the BOARD ROOM of the Company, SECOND FLOOR, EXCHANGE BUILDING, HONG KONG, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Board of Directors, for the financial year ended 31st December, 1939, and re-electing two Directors and the Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 20th April to 30th April, 1940, both days inclusive.

Dated this 8th day of April, 1940.

By Order of the Board,
J. P. SHERRY,
Manager.
14 Des Voeux Road Central,
Hong Kong.

FIRING PRACTICE

Light gun firing practice will be carried out between 2 p.m. and midnight on April 29 and 30, with May 1 and 2 as alternative dates. Firing area "A" will be effected.

Light gun firing practice will also be carried out on April 29 and 30 and on May 2 and 3 between 6 p.m. and midnight. Firing area "F" will be effected.

STEINKJER SECTOR IN NORWAY NOW A MINIATURE WESTERN FRONT

Machine Guns In Murderous action

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

STOCKHOLM, April 29 (UP).—The "Allenhanda" reports that the Steinkjer sector now gives the appearance of a miniature Western Front, with the Norwegian, British and German forces entrenching and strengthening their respective positions.

Because of the murderous nature of machine-gun fire from the trenches, neither side has attempted any large-scale offensive action during the last few days.

Lull May Last

Generally, it appears that all action on the Trondheim front has come to a halt and some observers believe that the lull may last for some time.

The opposing sides are now entrenched in what are regarded to be the strongest positions in Norway.

This delay is, of course, to the advantage of the Allies, who hope to starve out the besieged German garrison in Trondheim before its relief can be effected by the Nazi forces driving overland from Oslo.

Motorised Column Advances
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
STOCKHOLM, April 28 (UP).—It is reported here that a German motorised column from Tynset has reached Kviteseid.

This is approximately two-thirds of the distance to the German objective at Ulsberg, where they hope to cut the Dombas-Stochen railway.

Ulsberg is 45 miles north-east of Roros and 27 miles south of Stocholen.

Aerial Activity
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
STOCKHOLM, April 29 (UP).—A notable exception to the general quiet in Norway is the intense aerial activity.

German planes are reported to have made new attempts to wreck Namsos, which is not yet entirely demolished.

The "Allenhanda" reports that the Nazi air attacks on the port have failed because of the effectiveness of the British anti-aircraft guns.

Nazi Advance Held
LONDON, April 28 (Reuter).—A War Office communique states that further enemy attacks in Gudbrandsdal Valley have been repulsed.

Further disembarkations have been successfully carried out despite enemy air attacks at Andalsnes and on the lines of communication.

There has been enemy air action in Narvik, but this in no way interfered with the Allied operations.

Two points stand out in connection with this communique.

Nazis Being Held Up
In the first place it shows that for the second day in succession the Germans are being held up in the Gudbrandsdal Valley.

Secondly, the continued landings at Andalsnes, which is connected with the Gudbrandsdal Valley by railway, means that the Allied forces there can be either reinforced by rail or can fall back to stronger and well-supported positions.

The railway branches at Dombas where the line runs north to Trondheim. Eighty miles along the line is a junction at Stora, where a light railway runs down into Osterdal Valley.

Allied Hold Strategic Towns
Both Dombas and Stora are held by the Allies. Both are clearly of great strategic value.

The line is reported to be threatened by advance German units which, the main body having been held up in Osterdal Valley, were sent across the mountain tracks to cut it.

There has been no further news of the advance units but Paris messages state that Allied troops have arrived at one station north of Dombas towards which the Germans are moving.

More German Reinforcements
BERLIN, April 28 (Reuter).—The official German news agency claims that "German troops operating near

Trondheim have been reinforced by a large number of troops which have been sent from the West."

Our troops checked the German pushes towards Fordal and Innet.

Several German planes in the Narvik district were destroyed by British bombers. Others made forced landings.

Goebbels' Beautiful Fairy Story

BERLIN, April 28 (UP).—Goebbels's fairy story (248th instalment):

1—Two British cruisers have been hit by bombs off Trondheim.

2—A British transport was sunk off Trondheim;

3—Three transports were sunk in Trondheim.

As a result of this latest claim the British Navy has now apparently been reduced to an Admiral's barge (presumably salvaged after the first raid on Scapa).

Further Nazi claims will be issued tomorrow, in view of the fact that Britain is launching at least one new warship a day.

When Lions Cot Together
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
BERLIN, April 28 (UP).—Their various German propaganda organs are apparently having great difficulty

in co-ordinating their claims of British naval losses.

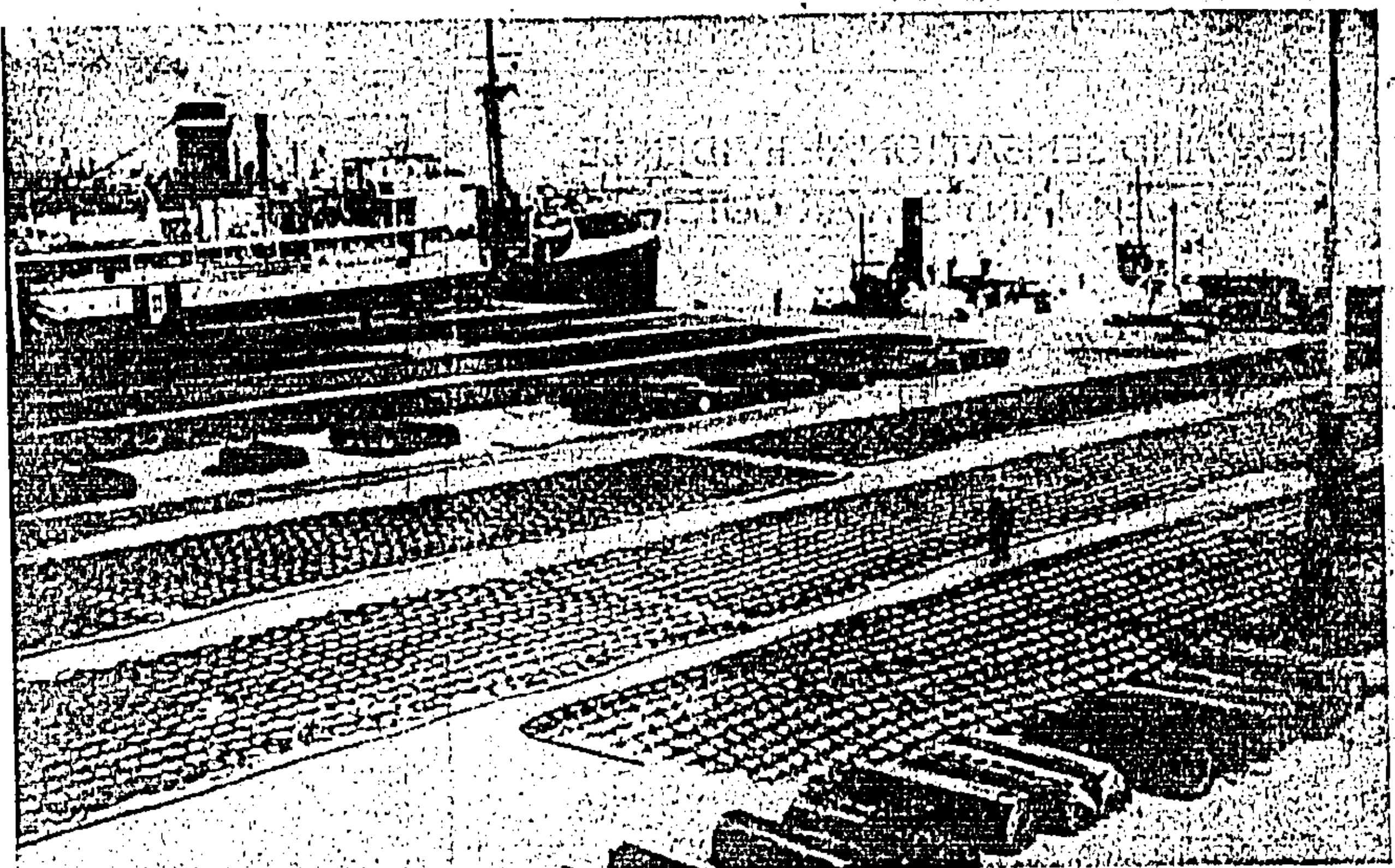
DNE, for instance, claims that two British cruisers and four transports have been sunk or bombed.

But the German High Command isn't satisfied with this meagre result. So it has damaged two cruisers and an aircraft carrier, and sunk seven transports.

Two British planes, it claims, were put out of action on the ground and one was shot down over the North Sea.

The communique admits the loss of one German bomber.

ITALY TAKES PRECAUTIONS



Precaution is practised by most European nations these days, when neighbours look askance at each other. These are anti-submarine nets spread out on a dock in Naples. They are about to be placed at the entrance to the harbour to exclude submarines.

ON THE NARVIK FRONT

Norwegian Advance Posts Surrender

LONDON, Apr. 28 (Reuter).—An official Norwegian High Command communique issued today deals with the fighting on the Narvik front last Thursday.

The communique says that the Germans in their counter-attack forced the civilians, including women and children, to march in front to cover their advance and "thus some of our advance posts were forced to surrender."

Soldiers Used As Cover

"The soldiers who surrendered were afterwards used as a cover by the Germans in the same way."

"After the first counter-attack troops continued fighting bravely, causing the enemy heavy losses."

The communique continues by saying that the Germans abandoned Leppaugen and withdrew to Grattangen. The Norwegians took some war material.

The Norwegian air force bombed and machine-gunned German detachments.

British Bombard Narvik

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
BERLIN, April 28 (UP).—A German High Command communique this morning admits that British naval and aerial units are bombarding Narvik.

The communique claims that Nazi bombers attacked British landing parties at Hardsadt and Andalsnes, in spite of heavy anti-aircraft fire.

It adds that the German air force is supporting the German advance on Trondheim by bombing the Allied lines of communications.

Revolt Plot Uncovered

Panama Police Seize Nazi Machine Guns

PANAMA, Apr. 28 (Reuter).—A secret store of arms, including German sub-machine guns, was seized early this morning by the police here.

A number of arrests were made but no details were revealed.

The police are believed to be searching for other similar stores.

Rumours of revolutionary plotting have been current here recently and the zero hour was said to have been set for last Friday night but nothing happened.

Mysterious Nazi Plane Lands At Bucharest Under Secrecy

BUCHAREST, Apr. 28 (Reuter).—A German military plane landed at the aerodrome here this morning.

Two civilian passengers were welcomed by a number of Germans and the Rumanian Director of Civil Aviation.

The plane left for Sofia after half an hour.

Rumanian official circles refused to comment, but according to a generally well-informed source, the

Former Flag Capt. To Succeed Sir Percy

NEW C. IN C. FOR CHINA SQUADRON

LONDON, Apr. 28 (Reuter).—Vice-Admiral Geoffrey Layton has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the China Station in succession to Admiral Sir Percy Noble.

Vice-Admiral Layton's appointment is to date from July 10, 1940. He will assume command about September 1.

The new Commander-in-Chief, who is 56, is not new to the China Station. In 1931, he served on this station as Flag Captain and Chief of Staff until 1933. During this period he commanded H.M.S. Suffolk.

Born in 1884, the son of a Liverpool solicitor, Admiral Layton was educated at Eastbourne, Winchester, and trained for the Navy in H.M.S. Britannia.

A Sub-Lieutenant in 1903 and a Lieutenant the following year, he was the hero of a remarkable exploit during the War.

In September, 1915, he was in command of the submarine E13 which broke through a mine field and sank the German liner Atlantis.

The vessel was then shelled at short range by three German destroyers in defiance of a Danish torpedo boat which had arrived to safeguard Denmark's neutrality.

Fifteen officers and men of the E13 were killed, while he and other survivors were interned in the naval barracks near Copenhagen. After three weeks, he withdrew his parole, notifying the Danish authorities, who took extra precautions.

One night he left a dummy in his bed and, while a brother officer created a diversion, he managed to escape from the building, passing many sentries. He had secured a Danish sailor's suit and in that disguise swam along the shore till he reached the city.

Crossed To Norway
There he landed, took off his clothes and wrung them out in 18 degrees of frost, dressed again and crossed to Norway in the ferry.

In the guise of an American marine overseas he made his way to Bergen, whence he sailed to England, reaching London four days after leaving Copenhagen.

Promoted Commander in 1916, Admiral Layton received the D.S.O. in 1916. He reached the rank of Captain in 1922 and in 1933-34 commanded H.M.S. Renown. In May of the latter year, he was appointed Commodore of the Royal Naval Barracks, Portsmouth, and in January, 1935, was promoted Rear Admiral.

Made a C.B. in 1936, Admiral Layton was promoted Vice-Admiral in 1938 and has been commanding the 1st Battle Squadron and Second-in-Command of the Mediterranean Fleet since.

Admiral Sir Percy Noble, has been Commander-in-Chief of the China Station since 1938. No mention has been made so far of Sir Percy's new appointment.

plane brought copies of the German White Paper containing "evidence" of Britain's intentions in Scandinavia.



SIR PERCY NOBLE

Allies Sow More Mines

Vest Fjord Becomes A New Death Trap

LONDON, Apr. 28 (Reuter).—The Admiralty announces that German ships and approaches have been mined and that vessels navigating in these areas without seeking instructions from the local British or Norwegian naval authorities do so at their own peril.

The announcement says: "Vestfjorden is mined to northward of a line extending in direction 120 degrees from Vaeroy Island light, 67 degrees 30 minutes north and 12 degrees 45 minutes east to the mainland."

"The channels to the north-east and to the south of Steinvaer Island, and 69 degrees 10 minutes north and 10 degrees 35 minutes east are also mined."

German Warning
LONDON, Apr. 28 (Reuter).—The Berlin radio, to-night, warned all German shipping that two large mines off the Estonian coast in the Gulf of Finland are danger zones which German shipping must not enter.

The first zone, running about 20 miles from west to east and averaging eight miles from north to south, lies directly outside the Estonian port of Baltika, which Russia leased from Estonia under the Mutual Assistance Pact signed by the two countries a few months ago.

The second zone, which is about six miles from west to east and 12 miles from north to south, is situated just east of Kolka Bay and nearly opposite Helsingfors.

Ambulance Unit For Norway

LONDON, Apr. 28 (Reuter).—A British ambulance unit, which was in Finland, is now on its way to join the "North-Western Expeditionary Force in Norway." It consists of 20 ambulances and 60 doctors.

MAGAZINE PAGE

By the Rt. Hon. NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN "WE MUST RISK OUR BLOOD AND OUR TREASURES"

ONCE again, as 25 years ago, the historic buildings and the ancient streets of Britain are looking upon the faces of the King's subjects who have come here from all parts of the world of their own free will, far away from their homes and their families, to take their part side by side with us in the great struggle that is before us.

Their presence here and the profound conviction of the necessity of putting an end to the German policy of constant aggression—which alone could have induced them to undertake such sacrifices—has brought to the aid of the Allies not only a most welcome addition to their fighting strength, but what is perhaps even more valuable the moral support of their unanimous approval of our cause.

This year, which will probably be a fateful one in the history of the world, has opened quietly, but it is the quiet of the calm before the storm. We are at war.

It is only on the sea that the war may be said to be in full operation, and it is on the sea that we can discern most clearly the trend of hostilities in the first four months of war.

IF we take a survey, I think we shall find that the result is not unsatisfactory.

The oceans of the world have been swept clear of German shipping. The German Fleet, which at the beginning of the war was less than a quarter of our own, has lost, by capture, by sinking, and above all by scuttling, 228,000 tons, and the rest of it is either bottled up in foreign ports or is confined to the Baltic.

In this period, we have lost two large warships, the Royal Oak and the Courageous, and a certain number of smaller vessels.

What is much more serious, more painful, is that we have also lost a number of valuable lives in the Royal Navy, in the Mercantile Navy, in unarmed and defenceless commercial vessels; and yet, our command of the sea is unimpaired, and the defeat of the Graf Spee in one of the finest naval actions in all our history, followed by her self-destruction, rather than face renewal of the fight, has not only cleared the South Atlantic of that raider, but has inflicted irreparable damage upon German naval prestige throughout the world.

Meantime, inexorable pressure of sea power acting upon the enemy is producing ever-increasing difficulties for her whole economy and for her ability to carry on the war.

Germany used her brute force upon unhappy Poland, and to-day we can see how she is treating the Poles and the Czechs—exploiting their resources, carrying off their food, starving and shooting them, and tearing and uprooting them from their homes to make way for German settlers. In their turn, we have been forced to leave the lands where they and their families have been settled for generations.

NEARLY a year ago, speaking in the House of Commons, I warned the country that it was the intention of the Government, in the outbreak of a major war, that direct taxes, already so heavy as to constitute a conscription of wealth, would be still further increased.

That prediction was fulfilled when my heavy-handed friend and colleague, last September placed his little finger upon the shoulder of this Income-tax payer.

Already, the wealthier classes have suffered a very heavy reduction in their income, and we have left them little prospect of being able to increase it again.

I don't say that we have come to the end of our demands upon them, but I do say that their standards of living have necessarily already been notably reduced; and, anyhow, it is not possible for them alone to solve the problem of how to reduce consumption of unnecessary articles, because two-thirds of the consumption of the people of this country is by those who only have small incomes; and, therefore, I say that it is necessary that they too should make their sacrifice as is done, not only in totalitarian Germany, but also in the great democracy of France.

I do not mean to imply by that that there must be no increase of wages, but I do say that it would



The methods that are pursued by the Government of Hitler are a standing threat to the independence of every small State in Europe. They are a constant menace to the moral standards on which the whole of Western civilisation is founded.

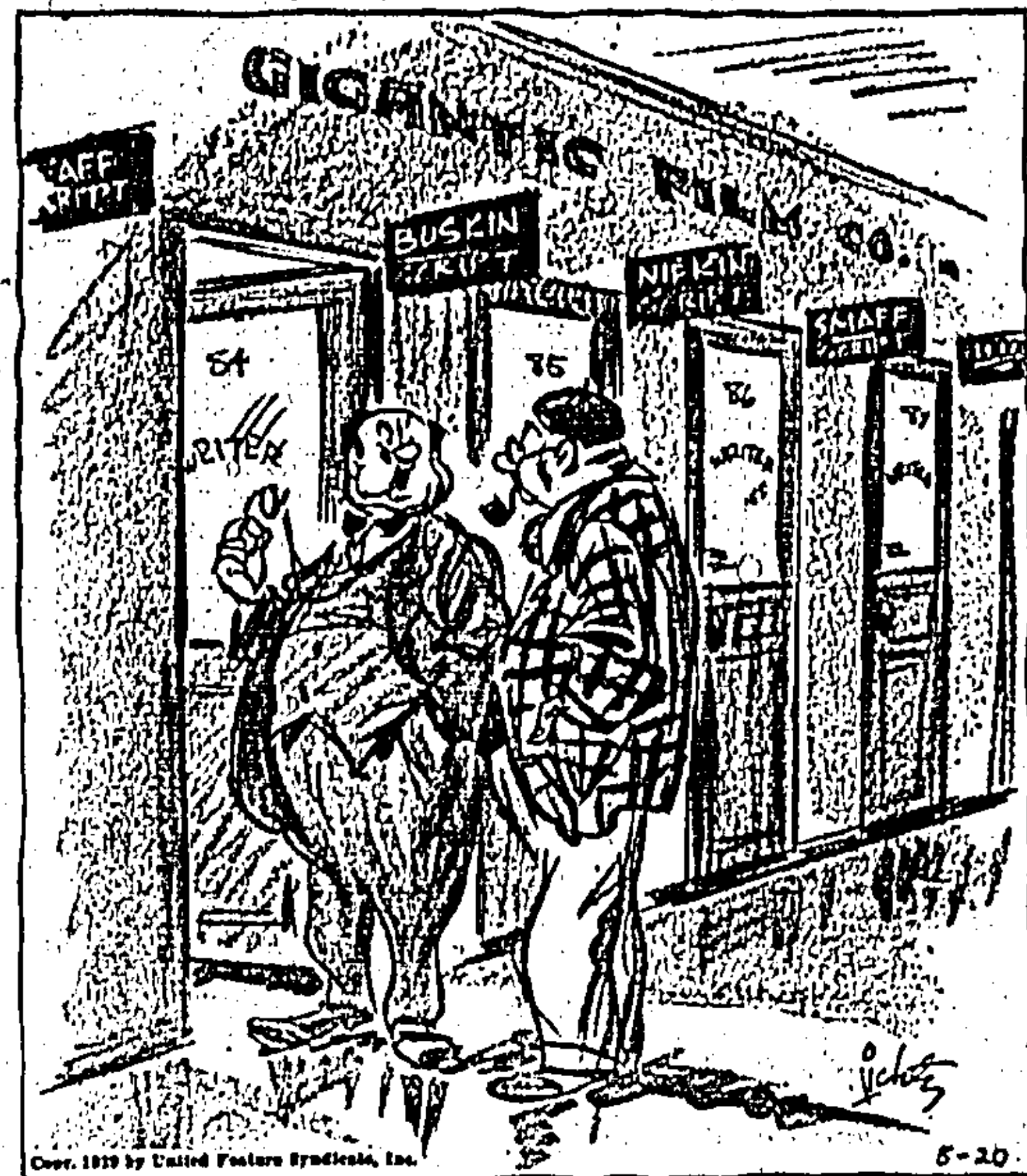
Nowhere have they aroused greater detestation than throughout the continents of North and South America.

In his recent message to the Pope the President of the United States declared that only by the friendly association of the seekers of light and the seekers of peace everywhere can the forces of evil be overcome.

I profoundly agree. But I would add that, if the forces of right are to prevail, we must not hesitate to risk our blood and our treasure for so great an end.

Against such a combination as that, the powers of wickedness will fight in vain, and can await the future with unshaken confidence in the strength of our arms and in the righteousness of our cause.

GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



"Where's Buskin? His office looks like it ain't been slept in for some time!"

Fun in Strange Places

I HAVE just spent a few happy hours with Mr. Ross. Leonard Q. Ross—you may know him.

He is hot from New York full of the fun he has picked up there. It seems he has been doing the sights as if he were a stranger to the place.

Which he isn't. He knows it as well as you and I think we know Hongkong.

If you don't know Mr. Ross I'll introduce you. But just let me pass on what he told me after his Grand Tour of New York.

THERE was, for instance, the conversation between two actors which he overheard in the Cafe Royal, New York's forum of Jewish art. They were obviously discussing, in their colourful way, a new production:

"It stinks."

"Why 'stinks', all of a sudden? It's foist class directed by 'Short and sweet it stinks.' 'You making me sick!'"

"All right, so it don't stink. It's only got a smell, you should poison me, it would kill a hex."

"Ha, ha, ha, ha, Please, Velntraub. Honist to Gott, you killin' me. So how did you like the performance?"

"You were movvelous!"

"Well, I wasn't exactly movvelous, though it's nice you should

say so. Totsday night you shoulda see me. Totsday I was movvelous."

AND sullen, though colourful Herman Togr, a leading Cafe Royal figure, who said to Ross suddenly:

"Why no ask how long I am?"

"How long are you?" I asked.

"Twenty-nine years same place!" he cried.

That said Mr. Ross, with feeling, will give you a rough idea of what our conversation was like.

ANOTHER time Mr. Ross found himself in the Fathers-to-be Waiting Room of a maternity hospital (how he must have got around). The strange literature, the fragments of tortured imagination, the "fathers' Book," a thoughtfully provided volume, in which these tormented souls are asked to write their thoughts while waiting. Out of Mr. Ross's vast collection I particularly liked these:

TO THE STAFF OF THIS JOINT

One thing burns me up! To be treated like a pup. Listen, all you Docs and Nurses. Prancing in your stiff white

shirts. You shouldn't have a thing to do if guys like me didn't break the path for you!

So don't treat me quite so gruff, Or ne'er again will I do my stuff.

THEN WHERE WILL YOU BE?

I'm damn mad. Jack P. commented Mr. Ross—that Jack had the docs and nurses there, hands down.

YEA, TEAM!

Baby! Baby! Do your stuff! 18 hours is enough! Be you gigolo. Be you vamp. Get moving, you little scamp!

ROSALIE A. The music goes round and round. The doctors go round and round. The nurses go round and round. The bills go round and round. The husbands go round and round.

The mothers go round and round. Does Baby go round and round? What is the meaning of it all? INQUIRING MIND.

THEN, finally, we had the priceless letter sent by the famous Mr. Barney, "Napoleon of the Men's Clothing Trade," to a furniture dealer, who wanted a new coat for one he had bought a year before because moths had eaten it.

Dear Mr. Furniture Man, When you can sell beds guaranteed to keep out bugs, I will sell coats guaranteed to keep out moths. Respectfully, MR. BARNEY.

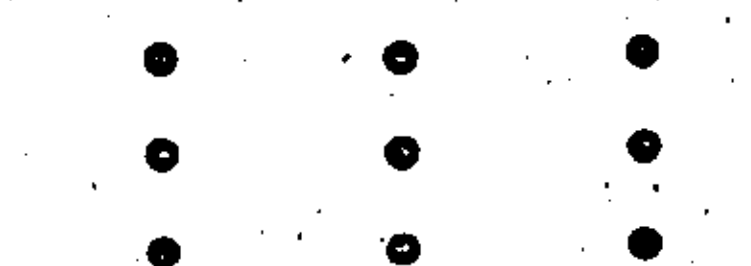
Then, as an afterthought, he added:

P.S.—Your complaint is actually a compliment. Moths have very delicate teeth. They eat only the finest, softest, woolens. That shows you the kind of coat you had.

WELL, that's Mr. Ross. You can meet him, too, if you like. Just get his new book, The Strangest Places (Constable, 7s. 6d.). You'll find it excellent company for the black-out, or (as was my luck) the sick bed.

Brain-teasers

1. See if you can draw four straight lines that will pass through the nine dots without lifting your pencil from the paper. No line must be travelled over twice.



ANSWERS TO THE FOLLOWING TEASERS WILL BE FOUND UPSIDE DOWN BELOW.

2. Which is the larger of the following paper sizes, Foolscap or Small post?

3. There are three Marx Brothers, Groucho, Harpo and Chico. Can you remember the name of the other one who used to be in this act?

4. Who married "Lorna Doone"?

5. Here are five planets, Saturn, Uranus, Jupiter, Pluto and Mercury. Can you name the remaining four?

6. Which is the lightest in boxing weights, bantam, fly-weight or feather?

7. Which of the following are spirits:

(a) Kummel, (b) Vodka, (c) Rum, (d) Curacao, (e) Sack.

8. Name the M.P. who is advocating sex education for women in National Service?

9. Is it true to say that Venus was the Greek goddess of love?

10. Who wrote the classic Irish play "The Plough and the Stars"?

(a) Liam O'Flaherty, (b) Eugene O'Neill, (c) Sean O'Casey, (d) W. B. Yeats, (e) Padraic Colum.

11. And a woman is only a woman, but a good cigar is a smoke. Who said this?

12. Who played the lead in the original version of Noel Coward's "Bitter Sweet"?

TEASERS' ANSWERS

1. Foolscap.

2. Small post.

3. Chico.

4. John Russell.

5. Mars, Venus, Neptune, Uranus.

6. Fly-weight.

7. (a) and (b).

8. Miss Margaret D'Arcy.

9. No.

10. J. M. Synge.

11. Oscar Wilde.

12. John Gielgud.

NEW GRAMOPHONE RECORDS Schubert and Sibelius

THE recent recording of Sibelius's Fifth Symphony, made for H.M.V. by the Boston Symphony Orchestra under Serge Koussevitzky, takes one back in memory to 1915.

In that year the great Finnish composer's fiftieth anniversary was celebrated as a national event and it was then that the symphony was heard for the first time. At once, the report runs, it seemed a much gayer work than had been usual with Sibelius. Men prophesied that it would even become popular.

Now 25 years having passed, it remains admittedly the most instantly attractive of Sibelius's symphonies and one of the most direct in its appeal. Popular it will never be. That word may be used for "Finlandia" and the Valse Triste, but all its apparent high spirits and the lightness of much of its texture there surrounds it an atmosphere too keen for what mild Europeans consider gaiety; while the southern races, take kindly to Sibelius's music, take it all too cold. Manifestly it is determined and forceful music. There is nothing pretty about it.

Whether the cause be the American style of recording or

Koussevitzky's interpretation, this record seems to me unduly square-cut. The playing is efficient, but lacks vitality. There is a sense of earnest endeavour as though a duty were being performed. Behind the interpretation there is understanding, but the head more than the heart is in control. American studio conditions tend to harden the quality of the tone and that is probably responsible for what seems the unsympathetic character of this performance.

Turning to the record of Schubert's C minor Symphony "Tragic" made for the same firm by the New York Philharmonic Orchestra under John Barbirolli, is like going from winter to spring.

By contrast with Sibelius's Fifth the Schubert work is the reverse of tragic. That descriptive label has always been incomprehensible, but in this connection it becomes meaningful. This record, expressly played and interpreted in a manner which does justice to the work's fine proportions, is for discriminating listeners. It is worth careful hearing, if only for the slow movement, a splendid piece of melodious writing, equal to the finest that even Schubert created.

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SIR NEVILLE HENDERSON

INSTALMENT SEVEN

NEARLY 3,000,000 Germans lived in the Sudeten lands of Czecho-Slovakia. Led by Conrad Henlein, most of them were pro-Hitler.

After the rape of Austria (see Saturday's instalment), Czecho-Slovakia was in a hopeless position strategically. Britain and France advised her to come to terms with Henlein, if possible.

For two months, an agreement was sought. But then, in May, 1938, another Crisis burst.

Sir Neville Henderson, British Ambassador in Berlin until the outbreak of war, tells to-day the secrets of those dramatic days.

THE situation in the Sudeten lands was gradually deteriorating. Incidents of a more or less serious nature had become matters of daily occurrence.

A German Press campaign had reached such a pitch that it was but natural to believe, especially after the recent example of Austria, another German lightning coup was impending.

All the materials for an explosion were thus present when rumours began to spread of a German concentration on the Czech frontier.

On receipt of circumstantial reports to that effect from Prague and elsewhere on May 20, I immediately called on the Secretary of State, Baron von Weizsacker, and asked him to tell me whether there was any truth in these stories.

Country scoured for proof

He denied them, but I asked him to telephone to General Keitel on my behalf, to remind him of the false information supplied to the Military Attache at the Embassy before the invasion of Austria, and to ask the general to acquaint me authoritatively with the facts.

An hour later, Baron von Weizsacker assured me, categorically on the word of General Keitel, that the tales of troop concentrations were absolute nonsense.

Similar assurances were given to the Czech Minister in Berlin as well as to the Czech Government in Prague.

But the attitude of the German Press and the precedent of Austria lent colour to the wildest rumours, and the reports from Prague in regard to German troop movements became more and more detailed.

In fairness to the Czechs, it must be realised that much abnormal military activity was continually going on in Germany and that unskilled agents and observers can easily be misled.

On the morning of May 21, I accordingly sent both the British military attaches on an extensive reconnaissance through Saxony and Silesia (Colonel) Mason-Macfarlane actually covered 700 and Major Strong some 500 miles by car between one dawn and the next.

They discovered no sign of unusual or significant German military activity, nor, indeed, could any of the military attaches of other foreign missions in Berlin.

"They will be exterminated!"

But the fat was in the fire; full credence was, not unnaturally, attached abroad to the Czech stories; and I spent most of May 21 at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, registering protests on behalf of His Majesty's Government and officially confirming the warning given in the House of Commons by the Prime Minister on March 24.

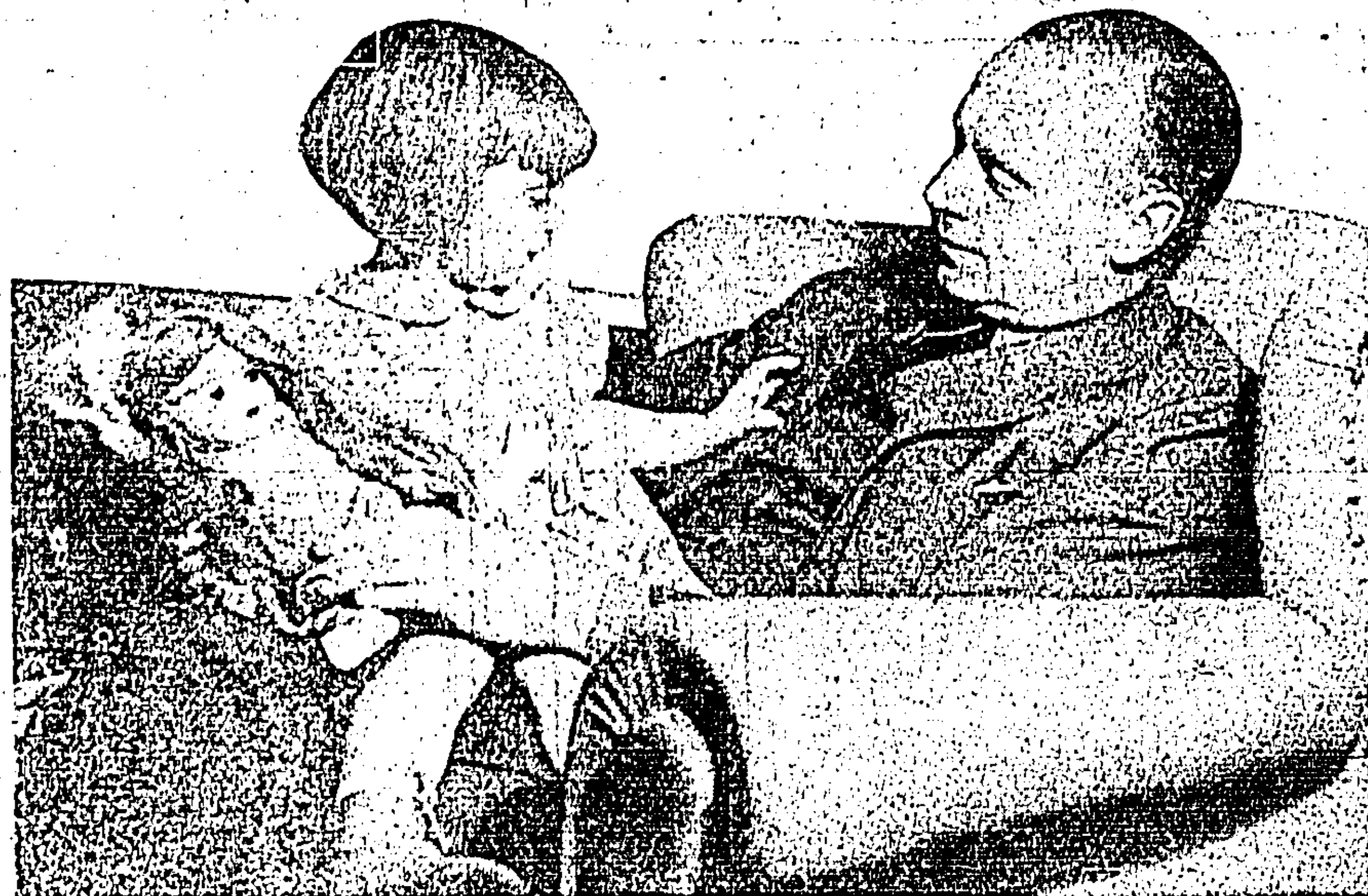
(This warning declared that "if war broke out, it would be unlikely to be confined" to those who had assumed direct obligations.)

My first interview with Herr von Ribbentrop on May 21 proved the occasion for a certain amount of acrimony on both sides.

Owing to a regrettable indiscretion, one of the British newspapers had quoted General Keitel by name as having denied to me the reports of German troop movements.

Ribbentrop, who was doubtless offended that I should seek information from anyone except himself, began by complaining of this, and said in consequence no military information would ever in future be communicated to me.

I retorted that I could only infer from his attitude that General Keitel's information to me had been incorrect, and that I would feel obliged to report to that effect to my Government.



Ribbentrop with his young daughter Ursula.

Ribbentrop THREATENS WOMEN and CHILDREN

He thereupon turned in wrath to the accidental murder of two Germans near Eger, and used as regards the Czechs the most reprehensibly bloodthirsty language.

When I observed that, while the death of two Germans was greatly to be deplored, it was better that two should die rather than hundreds of thousands in war, his only reply was that every German was ready to die for his country.

Incidentally, I believe that the unsuitability of his language on this occasion earned for him a reprimand from his master, and for some time thereafter he remained out of favour.

He was to get back again into it when, later in the crisis, his comforting assurances that England would never fight were to give that master the encouragement which he needed for the prosecution of his policy in September.

In any case, Ribbentrop's attitude on the morning of May 21 did nothing to ease the strain, and on the same afternoon I saw him a second time, on instructions from London.

I notified him of the action which His Majesty's Government were taking in Prague with a view to inducing the Czech Government to come to a settlement direct with Henlein.

Then I warned His Excellency that France had definite obligations to Czecho-Slovakia, and that if these had to be fulfilled, His Majesty's Government could not guarantee that they would not be forced by events to become themselves involved.

Ribbentrop sulks

Ribbentrop, who had been highly excitable in the morning, had become sullen in the afternoon.

His attitude (doubtless on orders from Hitler, for whom the point continued to be a bitter one till the end) was that all remonstrances should be addressed to Prague, and not to Berlin, and he declined to give to Henlein any advice on the lines of that which we were giving to the Czech Government.

"If a general war ensued, it would," he said, "be a war of aggression provoked by France, and Germany would fight as she had done in 1914." He repeated this phrase constantly in September.

Finally, on the Sunday, I conveyed to him through the State Secretary (Ribbentrop having left Berlin by then) a personal message from Lord Halifax, drawing his attention to the risk of precipitate action leading to a

general conflagration, the only result of which might prove to be the destruction of European civilisation.

So far as official action went, this ended the so-called May 21 incident at Berlin.

By the Monday morning all but the most intractable had become convinced that the stories of German troop concentrations were in fact untrue.

Special train for Embassy staff

The municipal elections in Czecho-Slovakia on the Sunday had passed off without further bloodshed, and to the complete satisfaction of the Henlein party, and things might have been expected to resume a normal course.

Before explaining why they did not, it is necessary here to mention a minor feature of this crisis, a feature which utterly unimportant in itself, was given wide publicity, and which I quote because it actually had a certain bearing on subsequent events.

I refer to the story of the special train.

As it happens, the Naval Attache to the British Embassy was proceeding on May 21 on normal leave with his whole family. A member of my staff regarded this as a good opportunity to send his own small children away.

He was informed by the Railway Company that there was no room on the train, but that an extra coach would be added, provided it could be filled. Two other members of my staff were accordingly persuaded to cancel their families for the exodus, and thus the coach was filled and ordered.

I first learnt of this development when I returned from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs about midday, and found the French Ambassador on my doorstep, inquiring whether it was true that I was evacuating the whole of the British Colony.

The news had, by this time even got as far as London, and I received simultaneously an urgent telephone message from the Foreign Office, requesting me to cancel the arrangements made to this effect.

I had hardly put the telephone down when the State Secretary rang me up from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, telling me that he had received a number of Embassy passports for visas and begging me not to be alarmed.

I told Baron von Weizsacker that I had only just learnt myself of this unfortunate coincidence, that one of the last persons whom I would allow to leave in a crisis

would be one of my Service Attaches, that he was going on ordinary leave of absence, and that I did not propose to prevent his doing so, but that I would certainly cancel the extra railway carriage and forbid the departure of any other members of my staff.

Looking back in the light of subsequent events, all this seems rather childish, but I should like to take this opportunity to disclaim any attempt in the May crisis of 1938 to emulate Disraeli's coup at the Berlin Congress.

"War seems to have begun"

The fact was that everybody's nerves were already worn pretty threadbare even at this early stage.

I cannot refrain from quoting another small story in evidence of this.

I dined on the night of the 21st with Frau von Dirksen, step-mother of the German Ambassador in London and a friend of Hitler's.

The French Ambassador was also there, and in the course of dinner the municipal authorities suddenly began nearby to demolish with dynamite a small hotel, the removal of which was included in Hitler's scheme for the rebuilding of Berlin.

I learnt across my hostess and remarked to Francois-Poncet that the war seemed to have begun. It is doubtful if the remark was a well-chosen one at that moment, and it was possibly a poor example of humour.

Several months later, Goering said to me, "You were yourself pretty scared during the May crisis." I asked him why he believed this and he repeated the above story which had been seriously retailed to him at the time.

I explained that I had only meant it as a joke. Whereupon Goering replied that he himself happened to be in Berlin that night, and had forgotten that the demolition was to take place.

"When," he said, "I heard the first explosion, my immediate reaction was 'those cursed Czechs have begun it.'"

If Goering could have jumped to such a conclusion, it is not strange that other people should have had misgivings.

Hitler swears vengeance

The story is at the same time an illuminating one in regard to German mentality.

When we were thinking only that Germany was on the point of attacking the Czechs, the Germans were apprehensive lest the latter meant to provoke a European war before they themselves were ready for it.

As I said before, things might have been expected to resume a normal course after the scene of the May week-end. That they did not was no doubt partly due to the attitude of the foreign Press.

The publicity of the impressive official warning given, as it eventually proved, without due cause at Berlin, was unfortunately enough.

The defiant gesture of the Czechs in mobilising some 170,000 troops and then proclaiming to the world that it was their action which had turned Hitler from his purpose was equally regrettable.

But what Hitler could not stomach was the exultation of the Press. The protagonists of collective security proclaimed the victory of their system. Every newspaper in Europe and America joined in the chorus.

"No," had been said, and Hitler had been forced to yield. The democratic Powers had brought the totalitarian States to heel, etc., etc.

It was, above all, this jubilation which gave Hitler the excuse for his third and worst blunder of the year, and

pushed him definitely over the borderline from peaceful negotiation to the use of force.

From May 23 to May 28 his fit of sulks and fury lasted, and on the latter date he gave orders for a gradual mobilisation of the army which should be prepared for all eventualities in the autumn.

He had made up his vindictive mind to avenge himself upon Benes and the Czechs.

Once again it was a case of those within his power paying for the humiliation which others had caused him.

At the same time, in order to protect himself from any possible reaction on the part of France, he initiated the monumental and costly work known as the West Wall in Germany, and abroad as the Siegfried Line.

It cost Germany £750 millions, and the expense of it added to Hitler's resentment.

He went so far on May 28 as to fix October 1 as the actual date for the Czech crisis.

Czechs "fatally encouraged"

Looking back on the past, one realises how little justified by actual facts was the so-called victory of May 21.

The Germans had never mobilised, nor, though their own newspapers and the recent invasion of Austria were greatly responsible for the illusion, had they actually any intention at that time of a "coup" for which they were not yet ready and which, as they realised, required infinitely greater and more careful preparations than had been necessary in the case of Austria.

We had cried "Wolf" prematurely, but the fact of the matter was that the world had already lost all confidence in Hitler's good faith, and the liveliness of the general anxiety was the measure of that complete mistrust.

Moreover, the upshot of the Press campaign was unfortunately twofold.

Not only did it serve as an excuse for Hitler to come down on the side of the extremists, and to approve once again of solutions by force, but it also fatally encouraged the Czechs to believe that their position was secure, and Benes in his reluctance to go far enough to satisfy the Sudeten Germans.

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TO-MORROW: Czech crisis flares up again—Premier flies to Berchtesgaden—"there will be little of London left standing"—Goering.

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CONCERT AIDS B.W.O.F. At Peninsula

The spacious lounge of the Peninsula Hotel was fully occupied last night when a large number of people attended a military band concert in aid of the British War Organisation Fund.

The Band of the Middlesex Regiment provided the musical arrangements under the conductorship of Mr. W. E. Kifford.

The evening's excellent entertainment also included items by Gus d'Arville (singer), Peter Esdaile (volin); Geo. Pio-Ulali, Art Carmello and Terry Lucido (acordeon) and Muriel Portallion (contralto).

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Crossword Puzzle

BY LARS MORRIS

ACROSS	ANSWERS TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE	DOWN
1—Ship (French)	1—Made comfortable	1—Matter related to
2—Cuts into small cubes	2—Theodore	2—High mountain
3—Cut down		
4—Last (abbr.)		
5—Public decree		
6—Anglo-Saxon money of account		
7—Land		
8—Amulet		
9—Cavalry and		
10—Wary		
11—Grey white		
12—Superior		
13—Elevated railway		
14—Last		
15—Put on		
16—New York canal		
17—Idle fancy		
18—Waiting place		
19—Freedom happening		
20—Block of sky		
21—Comparative suffix		
22—Imperially admit		
23—Heads of college		
24—Degree of metal		
25—Of highest quality		
26—Last		
27—Licensing		
28—Aged		
29—Broom		
30—Grassy meadow		
31—Artificial fluid		
32—Rob		
33—Made run of		
34—Fifteenth of March		
35—Sudden fury		
36—Fruit: out of		
37—Herald		
38—Those who shout contemptuously		
39—Taste		
40—Initiated		
41—Measure		
42—Undomesticated		
43—In good sailing school		
44—Mistle		
45—Maudlin		
46—Mature		
47—Leaf of fern		
48—Commotions		
49—Practised sculpture		
50—Opens of heating		
51—Plague		
52—Female relative		
53—Tilted		
54—Foundation		
55—Domestic canine		
56—Utmost hyperbole		
57—Ponies		
58—With malarial name of		
59—Painted sailing tool		
60—Each (abbr.)		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
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40										
46	47								49	50
51										
55										

EUROPEAN KILLED

Bodyguard To Shanghai Council Member

Shanghai, Apr. 28. Two Chinese gunmen to-day shot and killed Mr. W. B. Carine, 55, British watchman at the home of Mr. G. A. Haley, member of the Municipal Council and director of Imperial Chemical Industries (China), Ltd., when he challenged the Chinese, who were trespassing on Mr. Haley's property.

Recently there have been rumours of assassination threats against Municipal Councillors and therefore it was usual for the Councillors to be escorted by bodyguards since the recent elections.

Mr. Haley's home is in the disputed extra-settlement road area. He refused to comment on the incident.

STOCK MARKET REPORT

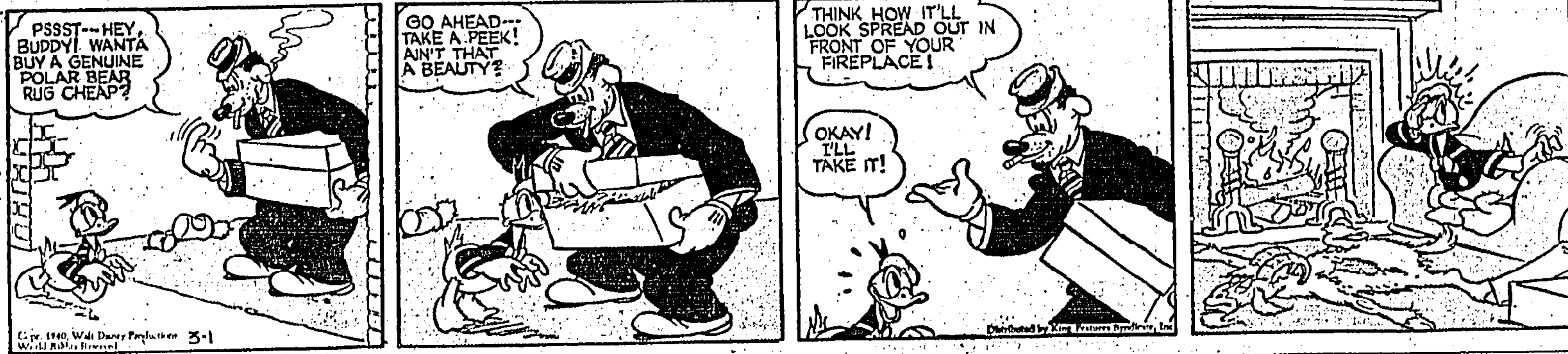
Hongkong Stock Exchange Official Summary issued says: A few H.K. Banks at \$1.610 and a line of China Lights (old) at \$8 prevented the morning being entirely blank.

Buyers: H.K. Banks \$1.500, China Lights (old) \$7.90, Wm. Powell \$1, Entertainments \$7, H.K. Banks \$1.515, Doke Cum \$1.622, Provident \$1.40, Electrica \$2.55, Sales: H.K. Banks \$1.510, Union Ins. \$4.05, China Lights (old) \$8.

The gunmen escaped. Mr. Carine formerly worked in the Chinese Customs in Kowloon and served in the British Navy during the world war. He leaves a Chinese wife and daughter in Shanghai.—United Press.

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Allies Facing Difficult Situation

NORWAY CAMPAIGN WILL NOT BE EASY

LONDON, Apr. 28 (Reuter).—"There has been much talk about treachery and the use of the fifth column in Norway but not everyone may realise that this is part of the doctrine created by the German General Staff and the Nazi Government," said Captain Cyril Falls, military correspondent of "The Times" in a B.B.C. broadcast to-day.

While "deception" is one of the normal artifices of war, the German method was to employ corruption and treachery in an attempt to win the campaign before it really started.

ESCAPED CAPTIVITY

British Seamen In Stirring Drama

LONDON, Apr. 28 (Reuter).—Forty seven British seamen who escaped from the Nazis at Narvik arrived at Newcastle to-day.

Thirty two were from the Newcastle steamer, North Cornwall, 4,304 tons, which was captured by the Germans the day before the first Narvik battle.

Seven were from the steamer Blythmore, 6,582 tons, and eight were from the steamer Mersington Court, 5,141 tons.

Walked 26 Miles Through Snow
The men of the North Cornwall said that they had been kept prisoners in a whaling ship but when the first battle of Narvik started they were put ashore under guard.

They escaped and, after walking 26 miles through the snow for 17 hours, came to a village where they were greatly surprised to find about 130 men from the destroyer Hardy and a number of men from other merchant ships.

The seamen were accommodated in a school-room until after the second battle of Narvik when they signalled to the British destroyers and were taken off.

RADIO

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Rachmaninoff Symphony No. 2 in E Minor

Radio Programme Broadcast by ZBW on a frequency of 845 k.c. and on Short Wave from 1-2.15 p.m. and 8-11 p.m. p.m. on 9.52 m.c.s. per second.

11.15 p.m. Short Service of Intercession.

12.30 Variety with Turner Layton, Murgatroyd and Winterbottom and Others.

1.0 Local Time Signal and Weather Report.

1.03 Billy Cotton and His Band in Dance Music.

1.30 Reuter and Rugby Press, Weather Forecast and Announcements.

1.45 A Programme of Scottish Songs.

2.15 Close down.

6.0 "For the Children."

6.30 Closing local Stock Quotations.

6.32 Hungarian Folk Music by Magyar Ensemble and His Hungarian Gypsy Orchestra.

Once I Had a Dear Mother; The Sun Is in Love With The Moon; Cockchafer, Yellow Cockchafer; Birdie's Lament.

6.42 Light Orchestral Selections.

7.0 Studio—"Contemporary Ballet at the Wells School."

A talk, illustrated by records.

7.30 London Relay—The News.

8.0 Local Time Signal, Weather Report and Announcements.

8.03 This week's programme.

8.07 Debussy's "Sextet" Band in a "Review of Reviews."

With vocal refrain by Dan Donovan.

8.24 Lucienne Boyer (Vocal) and Waltzes by the Orchestra Mascotte.

8.50 Dance Music by Gerald and His Orchestra.

9.15 London Relay—News Summary.

9.30 London Relay—"Under Nazi Rule."

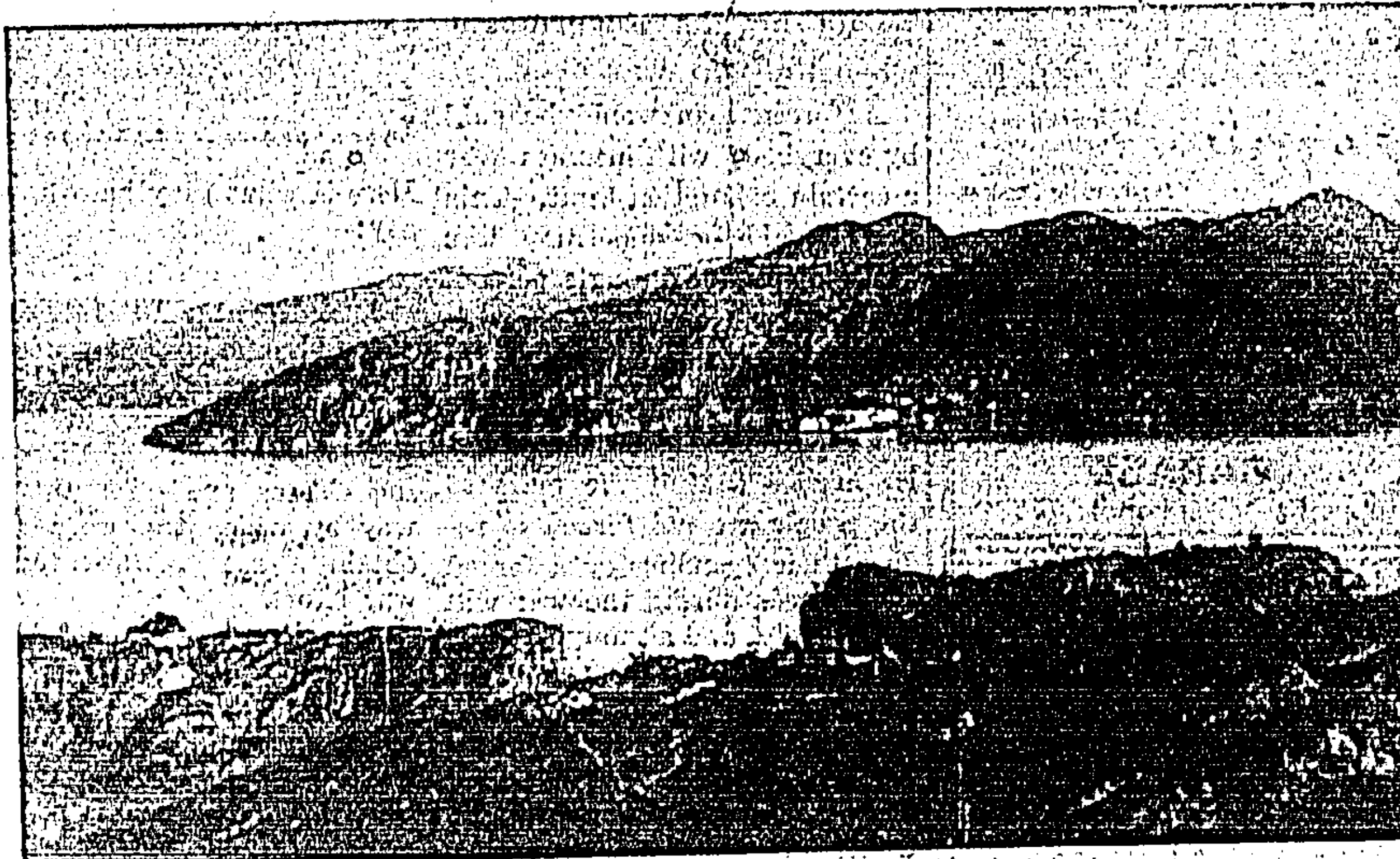
9.45 A Short Concert by Pablo Casals (Cello) and Ignaz Friedman (Piano).

10.0 Rachmaninoff—Symphony No. 2 in E Minor, Op. 27.

Eugene Ormandy and the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra.

11.0 Close down.

GERMANS CONTROL THIS FORT IN NORWAY



KVAKVEN, (on left) is the fortified entrance to Bergen Harbour and is now in German hands. The part of Bergen is on the extreme left and oil depot is across water on extreme right.

Special Description Of The Trondheim Front

ALLIED WAR MACHINE WORKING SMOOTHLY

LONDON, Apr. 28 (Reuter).—"Reuters" special correspondent reports that the Allied machine is working smoothly and efficiently along the front which is north of Trondheim with the Allied forces there.

Already many thousands of British and French troops have safely disembarked at Namsos and have moved up silently to points of action around Steinkjer.

"Reuters" correspondent was officially informed that the Allies were forced to abandon Steinkjer itself last week because the town was completely gutted by German incendiary bombs.

However, strong British, French and Norwegian units are now in a position north of the town.

Newsman's Hazardous Trip
The correspondent, who reached the north Trondheim region after a most hazardous 30 hour journey from the Swedish frontier by a horse-drawn sledge over the mountains and frozen lakes in central Norway, relates the story of the capture of a crew of three when a German bomber was forced to land on Lake Inninghem.

The capture was effected by three Norwegian peasants and a Customs' official to whom the Germans politely surrendered while the concealed peasants covered the airmen with rifles.

The correspondent also tells of seeing a low-flying German bomber bombing a railway station and machine-gunning the British detachment.

He describes all the British and French troops he encountered as being well-armed, well-equipped, confident and cheerful.

Many French Alpine troops were on skis.

Position Improves
The correspondent interviewed General Carton Dewart at the British headquarters in a little Norwegian cottage.

The General said the position was now much better as the men were settling down and were happy in their new environment.

Reinforcements were arriving in good numbers.

The German air attacks had greatly diminished since the Allied anti-aircraft defences and fighter planes had come into action in the war zone.

Two Bombers Shot Down
There had been no raid on Namsos for four days although on one occasion German planes came over on a reconnaissance flight at a great height.

General Carton Dewart said that two German bombers had already been brought down by British fighters near Namsos.

The undefended town of Alesund was subjected to a terrific attack lasting over two hours. Six planes crossed and rained the city, dropping 500-pound bombs.

Direct Hit On Church
Many private houses were completely destroyed and many others made uninhabitable. A large Church which had an enormous cross clearly marked on the roof, received a direct hit from a low-flying plane.

People in the streets were machine-gunned and Red Cross workers trying to save the injured were forced to return to shelter owing to machine-gun fire.

Molde was heavily bombed on Sunday afternoon.

RUMANIAN OIL WELLS GUARDED

PARIS, Apr. 28 (Reuter).—According to a Bucharest dispatch, armed guards at the Rumanian oil wells have been increased and ordered to fire on any stranger unable to give a satisfactory account of himself.

From to-night, the Bucharest aerodrome will be guarded by troops.

"Inconceivable Provocation" Alleged DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST SLAVS

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

ROME, Apr. 28 (UP).—The Italian press, including the "Messaggero" and "Popolo di Roma," to-day gives prominence to despatches from Florence describing anti-Yugo-Slavian demonstrations there.

SOVIET DEMARCHE

Maintenance Of Swedish Neutrality

STOCKHOLM, Apr. 28 (Reuter).—According to the Tallinn correspondent of the "Afton Bladet," the Soviet Government has made a demarche to Berlin regarding the maintenance of Sweden's neutrality.

The correspondent adds that it is not impossible that similar demarches have been made to the Allied Powers.

Nothing Is Known

LONDON, Apr. 28 (Reuter).—A spokesman of the Soviet Embassy stated to-night that nothing is known in London of the report that the Soviet Government has made a demarche to Berlin with regard to the maintenance of Sweden's neutrality.

According to the despatches, numerous students marched the streets of Florence carrying flags, after which they held a mass meeting at which the recent Slovene manifesto calling for the restitution of Trieste was denounced.

All the newspapers stress that the demonstration was carried out in an orderly manner.

The "Popolo di Roma," referring to the Slovak manifesto, brands it as "inconceivable provocation on the part of the Slovenes."

Paris Statement
PARIS, Apr. 28 (Reuter).—The Foreign Office informed Reuter to-day that it was impossible to confirm or deny the report of a demarche from Moscow.



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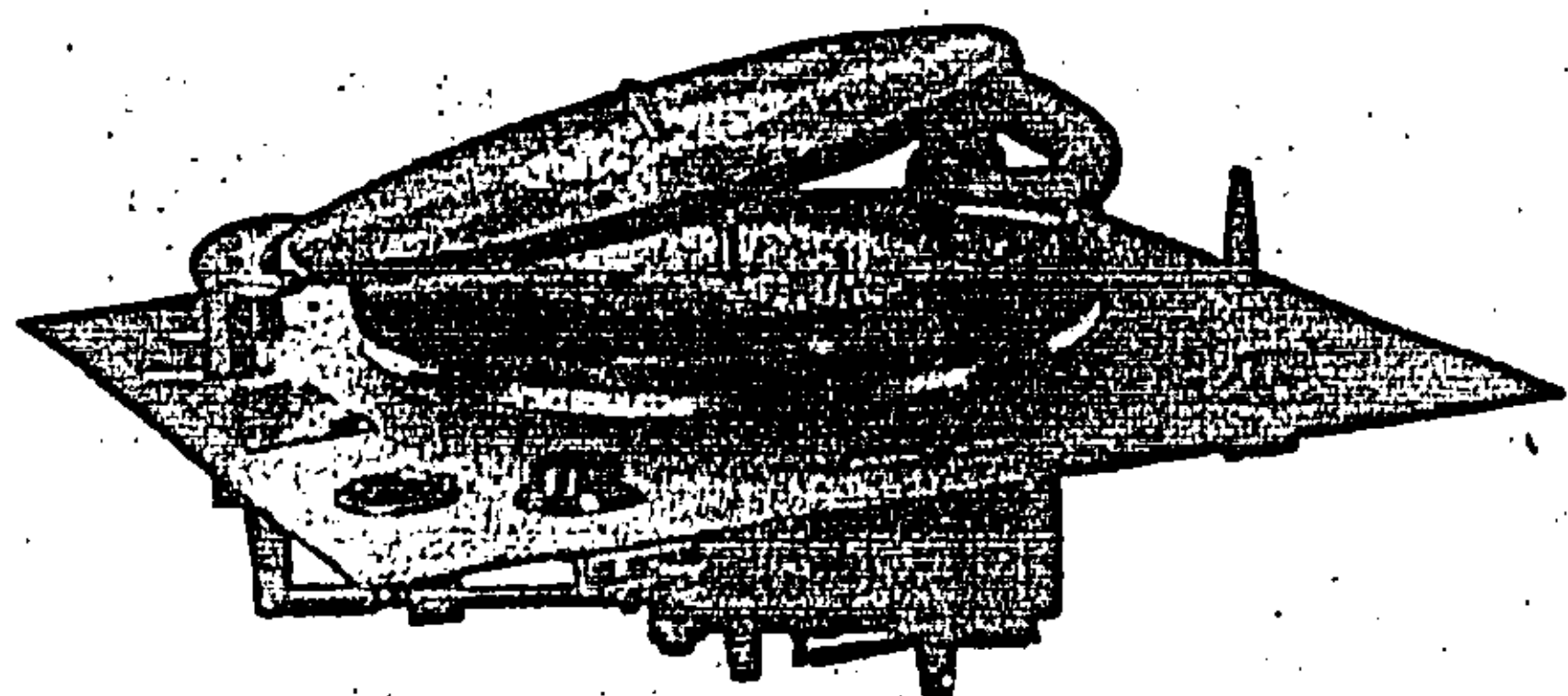
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**The
Hongkong Telegraph.**

Monday, April 29, 1940.

Wyndham St., Hongkong

Telephone: 26615

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Nazis In Poland

Two interesting items of news come from Italy. The first is that Hitler has refused to allow an envoy from the Vatican to visit Poland. It was generally understood that when Ribbentrop saw the Pope he complained that the accounts given in the broadcasts from the Vatican of the sufferings of Poland were based on misleading reports. It is impossible to discover now the full details of past crimes, but a visit of inspection to-day would throw a good deal of light on present conditions. It was believed that Ribbentrop offered facilities for such a visit and that the Pope accepted the offer and suggested the Papal Nuncio in Berlin as an envoy. This may or may not be true. If it is true, the Nazis have since thought better of it. The significance of their decision is obvious. It will only confirm the impression made on the Vatican by the news received from the Primate of Poland. The news of this refusal comes just after the news that the Nazis have asked the Government of the United States to withdraw its consulate from Warsaw.

The acute tension created between the Nazis and the Vatican by the behaviour of the Nazis in Poland gives a specially odd look to the second piece of news from Rome. For while the Pope has pronounced such strong condemnation on that behaviour, the Italian Government has gone out of its way to pay a compliment to the Nazi ruler of Poland, Frank, who has made himself notorious by his ruthless oppression. He is to receive an honorary degree from the University of Modena. The honour is to be given him on the proposal of the Minister of Justice. In Poland, as in Czechoslovakia, Nazi spite has been vented specially on the universities. It would be interesting to know how the Orator who presents Frank for his degree will touch on this aspect of his energetic career. In the fifties of last century an Austrian marshal who had made himself famous by the cruelty with which he had suppressed Italian and Hungarian rising was roughly handled by Barclay and Perkins's draymen when he was rash enough to visit London. In Brussels he only just escaped with his life. It would have been a shock to all the British friends of the Italian Risorgimento in those days to know that a German who had been even more cruel than Haynau would one day receive high honour from an Italian university while still pursuing his career of crime. The University of Modena might recall a famous poem in which Victor Hugo asked a bishop who had hastened to condone the coup d'état to wait till the blood had been washed from the pavements. But the blood shed by Louis Napoleon in December, 1852, was the merest trickle, compared to the blood shed by the new Doctor.

How Should We Raise The Money?

MR. J. M. KEYNES

wants to pay for the war by deducting a portion of practically everybody's income as a forced loan during the war years, to be repaid by the Government when the war was over.

A forced loan would be paid by everybody with incomes over a certain exemption limit. This limit would be something like 35s. a week for a single person, and 45s. for a married man, with extra allowances for children.

Mr. Keynes believes that this is the only way to stop inflation. He argues that if the mass of the people are not forced to reduce their spending by a forced loan, prices during the war will rise rapidly, and although wages will follow they will never catch up.

The majority of the population will thus, he believes, suffer a permanent loss of real income. Under his plan they would be forced to reduce their spending now, but would get their money back after the war.

Since Mr. Keynes specially wants the Labour Movement to consider his plan, the London "Daily Herald" invited him to answer certain questions asked by Douglas Jay, its City Editor.

Debate Between

J. M. KEYNES &

(The Famous Economist)

Douglas JAY

(Daily Herald City Editor)

Here is what they both have to say:—

★ ★ ★

J. M. Keynes: The fate of my proposals mainly depends on how Labour receives them.

I believe that they are greatly in the interests of the working classes and offer the only way by which the worker will obtain a real reward for his war effort.

But they are novel, complicated and difficult; capable of many variations and amendments and improvements; touching human and social and political, quite as much as economic, problems. Full public discussion both on principle and on details is very advisable before we come to a conclusion.

Jay: By what argument or calculation exactly do you maintain that forced saving—even by people with incomes below £5 a week—is necessary to pay for the war? Keynes: This calculation is based on the Chancellor's statement that

the Government will have to absorb nearly half the total national income and on an estimate of our potential output.

Most authorities consider that I have not gone far enough, and that so far from aggregate working-class consumption being increased, it will have to be diminished.

It is a matter of opinion whether the exemption limit should be put at £5 a week or lower. My own feeling is that, while incomes of less than £5 should be left off lightly, the limit of total exemption for a man with a family should be nearer £3.

Are you aware that those with less than £5 a week are responsible for nearly two-thirds of the whole consumption of the country? Yet I estimate that less than a quarter of my savings-levy would be raised from them.

It would not be fatal to my scheme to take more of the savings from the class above £5 a week. It is for others to say whether it would be fair that the man with nearly £5 a week should maintain or increase his consumption and leave

the whole of the war effort to be shouldered by others.

Jay: Why do you wish to allow the small minority of wealthy (with property of over £10,000) to be paid interest and offered repayment for their savings instead of having them appropriated by a Capital Levy?

Do you not agree that a permanent increase in big property-owners' claims on the national income would be far more evil even than a temporary inflation?

Keynes: I was in favour of a Capital Levy after the last war, and would be in favour of one after this war, if the circumstances prove similar. But it is precisely the temporary inflation which will increase the claims of the rich. The object of my plan is to prevent a repetition of what happened last time.

Much better that the working class should have savings than that they should be deprived of the value of their earnings by inflation, even if the inflation is temporary.

I should not oppose a modification of my scheme to allow no interest on the compulsory savings of the surtax class. But the idea that the war can be financed by those with over £10,000 a year is a myth. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has pointed out that, if the whole of their incomes were taken away, this would not keep the war going for above a week or ten days out of the year.

★ ★ ★

Jay: When you first announced your plan you declared that prices could not be controlled by rationing alone, as it was only a "pseudo-remedy." But is not rationing an important part of the fight against inflation?

Keynes: There is a good case for establishing a standard subsistence ration of primary necessities available at a fixed price, with higher prices for other goods, or for larger amounts.

This is rather a different idea from "rationing" as at present conceived, but I agree that it might be a useful addition to my plan.

Let me emphasise the main object of my plan. It will be physically impossible for the working classes to increase their present consumption. Yet they will be asked to increase their work. It follows that they can only be rewarded for their increased work by being given a little which will allow them increased consumption after the war.

I do not want all the claims to future consumption which will arise out of the increase in the National Debt to belong to the richer classes. The working classes cannot be given increased present consumption, but they can be given a share in wealth, in other words, a claim on future consumption.

The alternatives to my plan all mean that the working classes will get nothing in return for their extra hours and effort.

★ ★ ★

Douglas Jay comments: I am glad Mr. Keynes would not object to abolishing all interest on the compulsory savings of the surtax class. It is vital to prevent the National Debt interest bill becoming unmanageably large.

If we allow the total debt interest claims of big property-owners during the war to rise from £250,000,000 to perhaps £1,000,000,000 there will be very little revenue available for social services for an indefinite period after the war.

This tragedy can only be avoided, if we prevent the claims of the rich investors from increasing by imposing an annual capital tax during the war.

Of course, the incomes of those with capital of over £10,000 could not, as Mr. Keynes says, pay for the war.

But by an annual capital tax a small slice of their securities could be taken from them. (2 per cent. would raise £250,000,000 a year), and the Government could sell these securities to raise money during the war.

Those with incomes of over £5 a week should be able to buy these securities out of their savings. Their total spendable incomes—after deducting present taxation and saving—are at least £1,500,000,000 a year. If Mr. Keynes would support a capital levy after the war, why not an annual capital tax during the war?

G. Leslie Carter

Read This, Then Ask Yourself . . .

**Is it really so
easy to be brave?**

THE war is still being fought

mainly at sea, so far as Britain is concerned. And from the sea we are getting almost daily stories of heroism that rival any of the last war.

As a reporter I have interviewed in the past few weeks scores of survivors from ships which were struck without warning.

Let us build up from what these people have told me a picture of the scene at sea just before the enemy strikes.

There is the distant thud of the propeller. An occasional creak, and the regular lapping of cloven waves.

At their stations are members of the crew, their vigilance intensified by war-time hazards.

In cabins and lounges are passengers—men, women and children.

And in a flash that unseen hazard strikes.

The bows of the ship gape wide and the foremast reels to port.

The boat has struck a mine.

How would you behave in such a crisis?

There are two distinct types among the people on board—the seaman and the passenger. And, of course, they react quite differently to the crisis before them.

What do they think and do during those terrible moments when they are face to face with death?

Let me tell you.

THE SEAMAN

Shipwreck is one of the things he is disciplined to meet calmly. On a cargo ship every man knows his duties. He has no passengers to aid and calm. It is simply out with the boats and over the side.

It is easier to get a boat away from a cargo ship than it is from a passenger liner.

So this is the sort of survivor-story I have been getting from the average seaman:

"When it hit us I was snuggled down in my bunk. My old ticker did a couple of ups-and-downs, but then I remembered I'd gone to sleep with my trousers on. I knew our cargo would keep us up for a

while yet, so I didn't hurry—not so as you'd notice, anyway.

"We went up to the boat deck, and going past the galley door saw Joe, the steward, pretty worried. He couldn't find Ginger, the cat. So I hops down aft again, and Joe goes forward."

"We had to let up looking for the little devil when the Old Man yells at us to get up to the boat deck, pronto. And it was only when the poor old packet gave a sigh and up-ended that I found I'd left my mouth organ behind."

No panic, you will have noticed. Just a calm survey of the situation and a few unbelievably casual thoughts. This composite-seaman I have quoted is just an ordinary seaman who doesn't want to die.

The only reason why he didn't think of death was because he had every faith in the arrangements made by the Board of Trade for his safety.

He was excited, yes. But not frightened.

THE PASSENGER..

The situation as seen by the passenger is very different. He does not know the sea; in many cases does not like it. He is not disciplined to meet an emergency on shipboard. He has his boat drill, but it is not an enduring lesson.

So when the shock comes, he feels that death is very near. Hours afterwards, safe on shore, you still see the staring, fear-filled eyes that the explosion has caused.

"My first thought was amazement at the fact that I wasn't hurt. Then suddenly fear and dread seized me."

"My wife and child were in their cabin. How were they? Where was my life-belt? Had I got my wallet on me? Where was our boat station?"

"Then, somehow or other, I was through the smoking room door and out on the deck, crying my wife's name. Suddenly I was holding her hand and carrying our child."

"I don't remember thinking of anything else after that other than the three of us must keep together. After the first few moments you don't think of dying."

"I was glad that I hadn't panicked. I saw nobody who did. It wasn't

because we'd stopped ourselves—got ourselves under control."

"In my case I know it was because I had too much else to think about. I might have gone a bit mad if my wife and child hadn't been there."

"On the other hand, finding myself uninjured after the first shock, I might even have thrilled at the adventure had I been alone. I can say that now I am safe. It's easy to be brave with a whole skin on you."

Then, of course, we must not forget the impressionable mind of the children who, unfortunately, always seem to be on board in large numbers. And so.

THE CHILD..

What effect has a shipwreck on the very young? It is difficult to probe infant minds, but I know of at least one small child who will be terrified of water for the rest of her life.

She was a passenger on one of our mineships with father, mother and elder sister. She was only two years old. Into one boat had gone mother and sister, while still on the deck were the small child and her father.

The boat was lowered away—full—before the father could place his child in the mother's waiting arms. There were no more boats in the davits on that side of the ship, which was settling rapidly.

So he dropped the child overboard, hoping against hope that the mother or someone in the boat would catch her.

She fell into the sea and a seaman dragged her by the hair into the boat. The father jumped himself; was rescued by another boat.

On land the family was reunited. Warm and fed, the two-year-old child seemed to have forgotten her ordeal when I spoke to the father. She was in his arms. Suddenly she whimpered, buried her head on her father's shoulder, and cried:

"Daddy—don't throw me into the water!"

BUDGET IS HOTLY CRITICISED

Chance Of Resolute Action Missed

LONDON, Apr. 28 (Reuter).—"A Sound Budget" and "A Budget of Delusion" are two of the headings given to leading articles in the British press in connection with the new budget. They reveal the difference of opinion held by the press.

The heading of "A Sound Budget" was used by the "Spectator" which follows the line of reasoning by the Chancellor of the Exchequer who, the paper says, made a fair distribution between borrowing and taxation.

It approves of other taxes with the exception of the raising of the postage rate.

Very Critical

The heading of "A Budget of Delusion" comes from "The Economist" which is very critical.

The Chancellor missed an opportunity to introduce the Budget which would have served as a resolute action and would have given the people a chance to demonstrate their passionate desire to serve the state, says the paper.

Usually the discussion of the Budget is concerned with details and the totals are generally taken for granted.

This year the discussion about totals has been taken up, rightly so, continues "The Economist".

Miserably Inadequate

£220,000,000 is miserably inadequate. It represents £5,500,000 a day but already last month we were spending £5,000,000 a day.

Does the Government really wish us to believe that the most of it can manage for the next 12 months for our war effort is now only one tenth more than now. The Nazis are said to be spending around £3,000,000 this year on the war.

Is there any pretence that we can win this war with a smaller effort than theirs?

It should be pointed out that in connection with this figure of £3,000,000, the Nazis do not publish their Budget like we do. One Home paper suggests that the figure was put out by Dr. Goebbels just to impress the world.

"The Economist" is also dissatisfied with the methods.

Penal Imposition

The taxation proposals bear heavily on specific points on which they are imposed.

The increases on beer, spirits and tobacco are stiff and the increased postage rates are penal.

But the increase of taxation as a whole is light.

The new purchase tax is an interesting newcomer but it is not a major contribution towards paying for the war.

More should be done to increase savings even if all forms of expenditure must be brought under control.

The "Sunday Times" says that the British people cannot be taxed without their own consent. No people in that position have ever been taxed so heavily. Yet the principle criticism of the Chancellor has been to imply that he should have asked for more sacrifices and not less. One could desire no better evidence of the nation's resolution than the reaction given to last Tuesday's Budget.

Troops Learn What They Are Fighting For

Lectures and Debates On Causes of War

THE men and women in the Army of to-day are being told what they are fighting for.

So many of the forces have expressed the wish for accurate knowledge of the political and cultural causes which led to the war that the Army's education authorities have engaged experts to lecture and lead discussion groups in camps and barracks throughout the country.

Both sides of the question are being faithfully presented, and the lecturers give a complete international background since the Treaty of Versailles.

Dr. Basil A. Yeaxley, Oxford University Reader in Educational Psychology, who has been specially released to become secretary of the Central Advisory Council of Adult Education in the forces, said:

"It is an amazing feature of the war that the men are so anxious really to grasp the reasons for the conflict."

Study Circles

"There are already study circles dealing with modern Germany, French foreign policy, and the trend of British policy."

"Discussion groups are debating the causes of the Russo-Finnish war and its possible repercussions."

"Scandinavia and the Balkans, Mussolini's Italy, the Americas are all having their various policies examined and discussed in the troops' lecture halls."

U.S. VICE-CONSUL

The King's Exequatur empowering Mr. Robert Watland Rinden to act as Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Hongkong has received His Majesty's signature.

MADRID, Apr. 28 (Reuter).—The death is announced of the celebrated Spanish painter, Honquín Mir, aged 66.

ST. ANDREW'S A.D.C. TO PRESENT FOUR PLAYS



The St. Andrew's Amateur Dramatic Club is to present four short plays to-morrow and again on Wednesday at St. Andrew's Church Hall. Here is a scene from "Lobelia Scores," with Iris Woolley, Eileen Bliss and Grace Darby.—Ming Yuen.

Ribbentrop Fails To Convince The Neutrals

LONDON, April 28 (Reuter).—In dealing with Herr von Ribbentrop's speech on Saturday, the Belgian paper "Matin" says "The fatuity of such a manoeuvre can only deceive children."

In discussing the same subject, the "St. Louis Post" says that Ribbentrop's explanation cannot explain away the plain facts of brutal invasion.

Stern Struggle Foreseen

The Italian newspaper "Forze armate" states that the Norwegian defences have been "galvanised by the presence of the Allied troops. The stake is high and gigantic forces face each other in the struggle. Therefore it will be a stern struggle."

The "Basler Nachrichten", a Swiss newspaper says: "The German Blitzkrieg which was to vanquish Scandinavia within a few days has failed. This cannot be denied any longer after the mysterious failure to carry out a monster attack on British transports."

"This wasted opportunity cannot easily be regained."

The "Sunday Times" says that the British people cannot be taxed without their own consent. No people in that position have ever been taxed so heavily. Yet the principle criticism of the Chancellor has been to imply that he should have asked for more sacrifices and not less. One could desire no better evidence of the nation's resolution than the reaction given to last Tuesday's Budget.

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SWEDEN IS SUSPICIOUS

Not To Be Deluded By Ribbentrop Eulogy

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH" STOCKHOLM, April 28 (UP).—Swedish newspapers devote great attention to Ribbentrop's speech, the general tone being that Sweden must not relax its vigilance.

The Social Democratic organ warns against Sweden being taken in by Ribbentrop's eulogy.

"What he said about Swedish neutrality is quite true and just," it says.

"However, everyone who has followed the foreign policy of the Third Reich knows that each diplomatic gesture must be regarded as a strategic step with a specific objective."

Position Is Dangerous

"We must not weaken our preparations for defence, because our position has recently become more and more dangerous."

The "Udningen" says: "It is of value to note that our strict neutrality has received such great approval (from Ribbentrop). However, Sweden should remember it is her duty to be ready and to continue to be ready to defend herself."

Ribbentrop Lie Denied

WASHINGTON, Apr. 28 (Reuter).—The Norwegian Legation here categorically denies that there has ever been any agreement between the Norwegian Government and any other Powers concerning the use of Norwegian territory for military or naval forces or other facilities.

The new German "White Paper" shows that similar methods were used by Berlin to justify the invasion of Belgium in the last war.

There has never been any collusion between Norway and Britain against Germany, the Legation states.

The Germans could not have found documents showing that Norway was preparing for war for no such action was contemplated.

they will cut off railway communication between the British troops operating in central Norway and their bases at Andalsnes and Narvik.

The Germans would also be able to draw a line across the narrow waist of Norway between Trondheim and the Swedish frontier, thus cutting off the British troops south of this sector.

Although France is believed to regard the Western Front as the main theatre of war, where victory will be won or lost, public opinion in London, as reflected through speeches and in newspapers, is for pressure to be brought upon the Government for a maximum effort in Norway.

One of the main objectives was to carry forward the trade talks which were interrupted early in March at the time of the incident concerning Italian coal ships at Rotterdam.

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Exchange At A Glance

SELLING	
T.T. London	1/2 1/8
Demand	1/2 1/8
T.T. Shanghai	350
T.T. Singapore	52 1/2
T.T. Japan	91 1/2
T.T. India	82 1/2
T.T. U.S.A.	21 1/2
T.T. Manila	43
T.T. Batavia	40
T.T. Bangkok	150
T.T. Saigon	102 1/2
T.T. France	10 5/8
T.T. Switzerland	95 1/2
T.T. Australia	1/6 1/8
BUYING	
4 m/s L/C London	1/3 1/8
4 m/s D/P	1/3 1/8
4 m/s L/C U.S.A.	1/2 1/8
4 m/s France	11.40
30 d/s India	84
U.S. Cross rate in London	4.02 1/2
U.S. Cross rate in N.Y.	3.50 1/4

H.K. Stock Market

The following quotations were issued on the Hongkong Stock Market this morning.

BANKS

H.K. Banks	1,510 n.
H.K. Banks (Lon. Reg.)	2,93 1/2 n.
H.K. Banks (H.K. Reg.)	2,93 1/2 n.
Chartered	2. 9 1/2 n.
Indo-China	31 n.
Mercantile, C. & S.	12 1/2 n.
East Asia	74 n.

INSURANCES

Canton	230 n.
Union	405 n.
China Underwriters	85 n.
H.K. Fire	175 n.

SHIPPING

Douglases	120 n.
Steamboats	11 n.
Indo-China S.S.	100 n.
Indo-China D.S.	80 n.
Shell (Boaters) s/-	70/3 n.
Waterboats x.d.	0.90 n.

DOCKS ETC.

Wharves	100 n.
Docks (c. ris.)	22 n.
Docks (x. ris.)	19.05 n.
Docks (ris.)	0.30 n.
Providents	4.40 n.
Sh. Docks Sh.	58 n.

MINING

Kailan s/-	19/0 n.
Raubs	9.05 n.
H.K. Mines	6 n.

LANDS

Hotels	4.75 n.
Lands	37 1/2 n.
Lands 4% Debentures	100 n.
Shui Lands Sh.	15 1/2 n.
Humphreys	3 n.
H.K. Realities	4.40 n.
Chinese Estates	103 n.

UTILITIES

Trams	17.55 n.
Peak Trams (old)	3 n.
Peak Trams (new)	4 n.
Star Ferries	63 n.
Y. Ferries	25 1/4 n.
China Lights (old)	0.8 n.
China Lights (new)	5.20 n.
H.K. Electric	65 1/2 n.
Macao Electric	20 1/2 n.
Sandakan Lights	11 1/2 n.
Telephones (old)	29 n.
Telephones (new)	10.30 n.

INDUSTRIALS

Cald. Macg. (Ord.)	Sh. 14.00 n.
Cald. Macg. (Prof.)	Sh. 12 n.
Canton Inds.	1 n.
Cements	17 n.
H.K. Ropes	5.53 n.

STORES, &c.

Dairy Farms	22 n.
Watsons	0.35 n.
Lanc. Crawford	0.05 n.
Sincere	2 n.
Wing On (H.K.)	39 n.
Powell Ltd.	1 b.

COTTON MILLS

Ewo Sh.	68 n.
Shui Cotton Sh.	250 n.

MISC.

H.K. Enterprisers	7.10 b.
Constructions (old)	1 1/2 n.
Constructions (new)	1 n.
Vibro Piling	0.8 n.
Ch. Govt 5% 1925 G.Bds.	52 1/2 n.
H.K. Govt 4% Loan	102 n.
H.K. Govt 3 1/2% Loan	97 n.
H.K. Govt 3 1/4% Loan	97 n.
Marmans Inv. (H.K.)	s/- 4 1/4 n.

A Look Through The "Telegraph"

50 YEARS AGO

April 29, 1890.

The recent Imperial journey to the Poles was accomplished without any contretemps whatever. The Emperor had a chair, a cart and a horse, so that he could vary the mode of travel. His Majesty is rather a handsome young man, somewhat pale, but with a very intelligent face. The Empress Dowager is a person of extraordinary force, very well preserved, her features denoting great strength of will. The most striking characteristic of the whole cortege was the irreproachable freshness of everything so different from ordinary Oriental processions. Everything was brand new, or at least newly done up, chairs, cars, harness and accoutrements, the uniforms of the troops, etc. The mules and horses were also very elegant. The procession, which numbered more than 10,000 men, had an air of brilliancy and splendour which was little accustomed to. During the absence of the Imperial family the care of the palace was entrusted to the Governor of the City, Fu Chunyang, and the outer walls were surrounded by Tartar soldiers who lived under tents.

The report of the Captain Superintendent of Police for 1889, laid on the table at the Council meeting this afternoon, as follows:

Sir—I have the honour to forward for the information of the Council the report of the Criminal Statistics for the year 1889. They show that 2,461 cases were reported to the Police, a decrease of 653 cases. In the subdivision of these cases into serious crimes (two and a half per cent. of the total) and minor offences (an increase of 437 cases or 18.75 per cent. is found in serious crimes, and a decrease of 1,116 cases or 19.4 per cent. in minor offences. The proportion of convictions for serious crimes is 3 per cent. higher than the previous years. It is the case building and population increase in the same way that they have done for the last few years. It will be necessary to supply for an increase of the land force.

The adoption of telephones instead of the somewhat antiquated magnetic instruments used for the Police telegraphs is under consideration and I propose in the next regulation of Stores from England to include three standard Police alarms of the kind that they have lately tried in London. They may prove to be serviceable if placed at the Clock Tower, the Chinese Recreation Ground, and near the Albany.

W. M. DEANE, Captain Superintendent of Police

25 YEARS AGO

April 29, 1915.

The War Office announces that medical evidence shows that Canadians perished in the recent fighting not from wounds, but from poisonous gases employed by the enemy, contrary to the provisions of the Hague Convention.

Neuter's correspondent at Athens says that the landing of the Allies in the Dardanelles has stirred public feeling to the utmost depths and great disappointment prevails at Greece not participating.

According to a message from Rome the "Messaggero" states that the Italian ambassadors to London, Paris, Vienna and Berlin have been summoned to Rome to confer with the Government.

The War Office and the Admiralty announce that after a day of hard fighting in Gallipoli, the troops were landed on the Gallipoli peninsula and are thoroughly making good their footing, effectively assisted by the Navy. The French have taken five hundred prisoners.

A telegram is unofficially published in Cairo which says that the landing of the troops was effected on both sides of the Dardanelles under excellent conditions. Many prisoners were taken and the forces continue to advance.

Judgment was given on April 29, in the Osaka Marine Court in the case in which an inquiry was held as to the circumstances attending the stranding and sinking of the Peninsular and Oriental steamship "Vile" off Utsunomiya in the Inland Sea on January 11. The Court found that Captain King, the pilot on board, was responsible for the disaster and suspended his certificate for eight months.

P.I. TOURISTS

Girl Basketballers Overwhelm Chinese Federation 35-18

The Chung Hwa girl basketballers, touring team from the Philippines, played their final match of a series in aid of the Chinese Wounded and Refugee against a Chinese Federation quintet at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. on Saturday, and dealt them a crushing defeat, winning 35 points to 18, in an almost one-sided game.

The visitors employed the five-men defence play, and with a fast-breaking attack smashed their way through the Federation side to record their most decisive victory.

Centre Alice Chen, captain and star player of the touring side, was brought in the second quarter for Cary Wong, and she worked to good purpose paving the way for Helen Chen's five goals. Guard Josefa Go earned repeated rounds of applause from the rapturous crowd with her exhibition. Five times she sneaked up to drop in a basket over the Federation defence. Her interception was excellent, and she very rarely let anyone past her.

The Federation attack could not get near enough with the ball without being robbed, and consequently had to try from far out. The visitors showed some excellent sharp shooting to sink field goals from midcourt to give Federation a few two-pointers. The very rare occasions they managed to sneak in they met with some very bad luck, their under-basket shots circling the ring to fall out.

TAME OPENING

THE FIRST QUARTER was tame compared to the rest of the game, and as minutes went by the pace was increased, and excitement grew. The tourists again opened through Josefa Go, and ran on into a lead of 7-4.

In the second quarter play was a little more even and both sides scored 7 points each. The visitors' goals came from concerted movements. Alice Chen baffling the Federation side with fake passes, while the Federation depended on the excellent marksmanship of Lee Shun-ye to keep them in the running.

From the third quarter the visitors appeared to gain the upper hand, notwithstanding the Federation side being four points behind in the final tally for the quarter.

Flashing a high voltage offensive in the final quarter, Chung Hwa hawked the ball constantly, drove in with a bewildering series of planned plays, cracked the hoop from far out when the "middle class" got too congested, and simply played the Federation team off its feet. The visitors scored seven goals and one foul goal without a single reply.

The Scores

CHUNG HWA GIRLS	No. of Fouls	Goals	Foul Goals
Helen Chen	1	5	1
Victoria Tan	3	1	1
Alice Chen	3	1	1
Cary Wong	2	1	1
Josefa Go	1	1	1
Katie Chan	1	1	1
Sally Wong	1	1	1
Total Points		35	

Men's Game

EASTERN A. A. BEAT CHUNG TSING IN SECOND HALF

FOLLOWING the Chung Hwa-Chinese Federation game, the Eastern Athletic Association cagers engaged a team of the Chung Tsing Benevolent Society in an exhibition match and won, after being led 16-11, in the first half, by 46-34.

The Eastern quintet were not given an opportunity to settle down as sidelineer Chun Fong-yue was testing the combination. Chung Tsing saw to it that every newcomer was treated to a flashing glimpse of ball and ran up a tally of 16 before the right combination was decided upon by Eastern coach. Eastern aimed up from then on, but their piling up of the score was slow, and they were only able to record 11 when half-time came.

CHANGES

TALL CENTRE Hsu Hang was snuffed every time he got near the ring, and he changed tactics to be a centre pivot to good effect. Chung Tsing roped in a few from the sidelines, and the momentary unbalancing of their combination was enough to set the ball rolling, and Eastern began to pile up a substantial score.

At a point when they were 38 to 22, coach Chan decided he could give his other men a workout, and Chung Tsing was able to creep up to 34 while Eastern ran up a few more to bring the final tally to 46-34.

SCORERS

CHINESE FEDERATION	Goals	Foul Goals
Lee Shun-ye	2	4
Wong Po-chun	1	1
Cheung Yuen-lan	1	1
Chan Wai-hing	1	1
Lee Yuk-mul	1	1
Ng Shiu-sum	1	1
Ng Woon-ying	1	1
Lau Shiu-ping	2	1
Total points	18	

WIN FINAL GAME



The only defeat met by the Chung Hwa girl basketballers was on Wednesday last, when they lost to the Hongkong Stars 23-27. Here are the two teams. The P.I. girls are in dark shirts, and reading left to right: Back row—Katie Chan (6), Alice Chen (3), capt., Sally Wong (10), Lillian Kwok (2) and Josefa Go (10). Front row—Helen Chan (8), Cary Wong (7), Victoria Tan (4) and Priscilla Ang (5)—by courtesy of the Sing Tao Jih Pao.

BOWLS GAMES POSTPONED

War-time Soccer Cup Competition

First Round Matches Of English League

LONDON, Apr. 27 (Reuter).—The following were the results in the first round of the Football League War-time Cup competition, the first matches of which were held on April 20:

NORTH A	NORTH B	SOUTH A	SOUTH B
Stoke 2, New Brighton 1	Bradford 3, Leeds 1	Nottingham 1, Arsenal 1	Birmingham 2, Newport 1
Wolverhampton 3, Wrexham 1	Sheff. Wed. 3, Middlesbrough 1	Barnsley 1, Fulham 1	Walsall 1, Swansea 1
Southport 2, Blackpool 1	Sheff. U. 1, Doncaster 1	Reading 1, Torquay 1	Reading 1, Torquay 1
Liverpool 0, Manchester U. 0	Hull 1, Hartlepool 1	Southampton 1, Plymouth 1	Southampton 1, Plymouth 1
Manchester C. 0, Rochdale 1	Blackburn Rovers 1, Chester 1	Nottingham 1, Arsenal 1	Nottingham 1, Arsenal 1
Bury 1, Bolton W. 1			
Preston 1, Bolton W. 1			

Second Round Draw

The following is the draw for the second round of the Football League War-time Cup competition, which will be played on the home and away principle on May 4 and 11:

Everton	v. Rochdale
Burnley	v. Blackpool
Blackburn Rovers	v. Manchester United
Stoke	v. Barnsley
Huddersfield	v. Hull
Sheff. Wed.	v. Middlesbrough
Barnsley	v. Newcastle
Middlesbrough	v. West Ham
Leeds	v. Fulham
Nottingham	v. Arsenal
Reading	v. Torquay
Southampton	v. Plymouth
Nottingham	v. Arsenal
Reading	v. Torquay
Southampton	v. Plymouth

SPORT ADVTS.

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

Draft Programmes and Entry Forms for the Fifth Extra Race Meeting to be held on Saturday, 11th and Monday, 13th May, 1940, (weather permitting) may be obtained at the Secretary's Office, Exchange Building, the Club House, Happy Valley; the Hong Kong Club; the Sports Club; and the Stables, Shan Kwong Road. Entries close at 12 o'clock NOON on Thursday, 2nd May, 1940.

By Order,
C. B. BROWN,
Secretary.

Recreio Volunteers Defeat The Rest

RAIN WASHED OUT the Valley Cup and Sam White Trophy lawn bowls matches on Saturday, and these matches were postponed until the coming week-end. One game, however, was played at Happy Valley, the Police losing to the Craighower C.C. in a friendly game by 24 shots. Rinks at the Hongkong C.C. were also in action against each other.

Yesterday, the Club de Recreio held an enjoyable friendly game, in which the Volunteer members beat the Rest by 12 shots.

The scores in yesterday's game were:

J. A. Remedios, C. X. Marques, A. F. Noronha, H. Alves (Volunteers) beat F. Machado, E. M. Remedios, C. H. Basto, J. J. Basto, 24-18.

P. M. N. da Silva, M. Mendonca, J. C. Remedios, J. F. Ribeiro beat A. M. Prata, M. F. Pinna, L. F. Xavier, F. X. Silva, 24-10.

L. A. Rozario, J. A. Luz, C. C. Pereira, C. Roza, lost to B. Alves, P. Yvanovich, C. H. Lopes, F. X. Soares, 14-30.

J. D. Remedios, E. L. Cunha, A. Xavier, C. C. Silva, lost to F. Xavier, J. O. Remedios, E. Souza, R. F. Luz, 10-24.

D. C. Alves, J. Fonseca, H. H. Botelho, F. V. Ribeiro lost to C. Vas, E. I. Leitao, A. P. Gutierrez, D. Basto, 14-32.

M. Alurcon, D. F. Lopes, C. M. Silva, A. Rodrigues beat H. R. Pinna, F. Marques, C. M. Alves, C. E. Marques, 23-7.

One Game At Happy Valley

Police Recreation Club, meeting Craighower Cricket Club in a friendly, were beaten by 24 shots. Scores were:

G. Willerton, C. Wilcox, A. Jilott and W. Glendinning (skip) (Police) lost to A. J. Ruzack, J. C. Pincher, J. Langley, W. Lewis (skip) 13-20; J. Harrop, G. Johnson, W. Harris and W. S. Dill (skip) (Police) lost to Y. Harrop, C. W. Latt, A. M. Omar and U. M. Omar (skip) 16-20; D. H. Taylor, A. Estall, W. Cameron and J. Shepherd (skip) (Police) lost to M. A. Souza, A. Tillman, W. McNeil and N. P. Karanjia (skip) 15-22.

Intra-Club

At Hongkong Cricket Club, six Club rinks were opposed to each other: W. A. Cornell, A. K. Mackenzie, R. H. Wild and G. S. Archibut (skip) beat E. F. Buttress, H. A. Angus, H. A. Edwards and A. Nisak (skip) 26-18; N. R. N. Ryan, E. H. Angus, E. S. Doughty and A. McKellar (skip) lost to W. J. Hannon, F. C. Monaghan, G. H. Bond and J. L. Mount (skip) 14-25; H. J. Lacom, P. R. Cassidy, G. E. Costello and D. F. Naughton (skip) lost to E. Hospi, L. A. R. Duncan, E. S. Abraham and A. W. Brown (skip) 15-20.

American Tennis Tourney At K.C.C.

An enjoyable afternoon was spent at the Kowloon Cricket Club yesterday, when 19 couples competed in an American tennis tournament. E. Abraham and P. A. Peckham were the prize-winners in the men's section. In the ladies' section the winners were Mrs. A. Sinton, Mrs. F. O'Neill and Mrs. A. E. P. Guest.

OPEN TENNIS FINALS AT HONGKONG C.C. REARRANGED

THE HEAVY RAINS towards the end of last week have made it necessary to re-arrange the schedule for the Open Tennis Championship finals. The remaining semi-final match in the singles between the Tsui brothers will be played off to-day, and the finals of the singles and doubles will be played off on Wednesday and Friday, respectively.

The programme for the week will be:

OPEN SINGLES SEMI-FINAL To-day
Tsui Wai-pul v. Tsui Yun-pul (Stand court).
HANDICAP SINGLES SEMI-FINAL
A. H. Barwell v. C. H. R. Hyde.
HANDICAP DOUBLES SEMI-FINAL
C. B. Nicholson and G. V. Hobbs v. V. R. Gordon and H. J. Armstrong.

Tuesday CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP
M. Pagh v. B. C. Fay (Stand court).

Wednesday OPEN SINGLES FINAL
S. A. Rumjahn v. Tsui Wai-pul or Tsui Yun-pul (Stand court). Umpire, Mr. G. W. Sewell.
C. B. Nicholson and G. V. Hobbs or V. R. Gordon and H. J. Armstrong v. B. O'M. Deane and N. Spence.

Thursday HANDICAP SINGLES FINAL
M. Pagh v. A. H. Barwell or C. H. R. Hyde.

Friday OPEN DOUBLES FINAL
Tsui Wai-pul and Tsui Yun-pul v. S. A. Rumjahn and H. D. Rumjahn (Stand court). Umpire, His Honour Mr. R. E. Lindsell.

Women's Golf

First Round Draw For Glover Cup

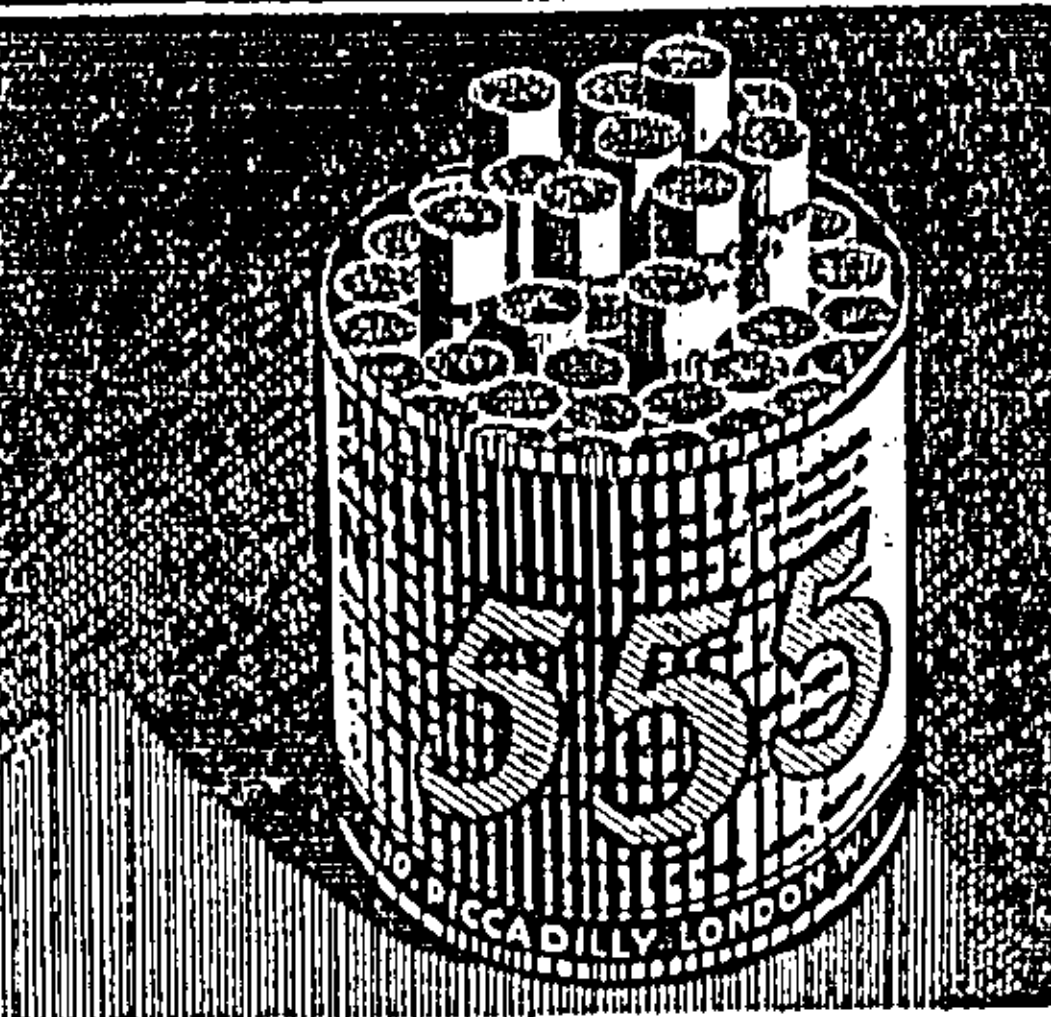
BELOW is the draw for the Glover Cup Golf Competition under the auspices of the Ladies' Section of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club.

The first round must be played by May 15, the second by June 4, the third by June 25, the fourth by July 16, the semi-final by August 6 and the final by August 27.

1st Round: Mrs. A. B. Thomson v. Mrs. H. G. Stone; Mrs. F. C. Young v. Mrs. Robertson.

2nd Round: Mrs. A. B. Thomson v. Mrs. H. G. Stone; Mrs. F. C. Young v. Mrs. Robertson; Mrs. L. M. Baines v. Mrs. D. B. Stewart; Mrs. N. Price v. Mrs. H. Mundy; Mrs. A. S. Nico v. Mrs. R. C. Stewart; Mrs. Shirley v. Mrs. R. D. Mitchell; Mrs. W. Park v. Mrs. F. D. Hunter; Mrs. W. N. A. Smiley v. Mrs. W. Fleming; Mrs. A. Lisaman v. winner of 1st Round; Mrs. Sinclair v. winner of 1st Round; Mrs. Whitehead v. Mrs. D. Edwards; Mrs. L. Blate v. Mrs. J. P. Sherry; Mrs. G. M. Rowell v. Mrs. G. Plummer; Mrs. D. Duncan v. Mrs. H. D. Walker; Mrs. E. D. Roberts v. Mrs. A. Greaves; Lady Macgregor v. Mrs. R. H. Davies; Mrs. H. W. H. Williams v. Mrs. Adams.

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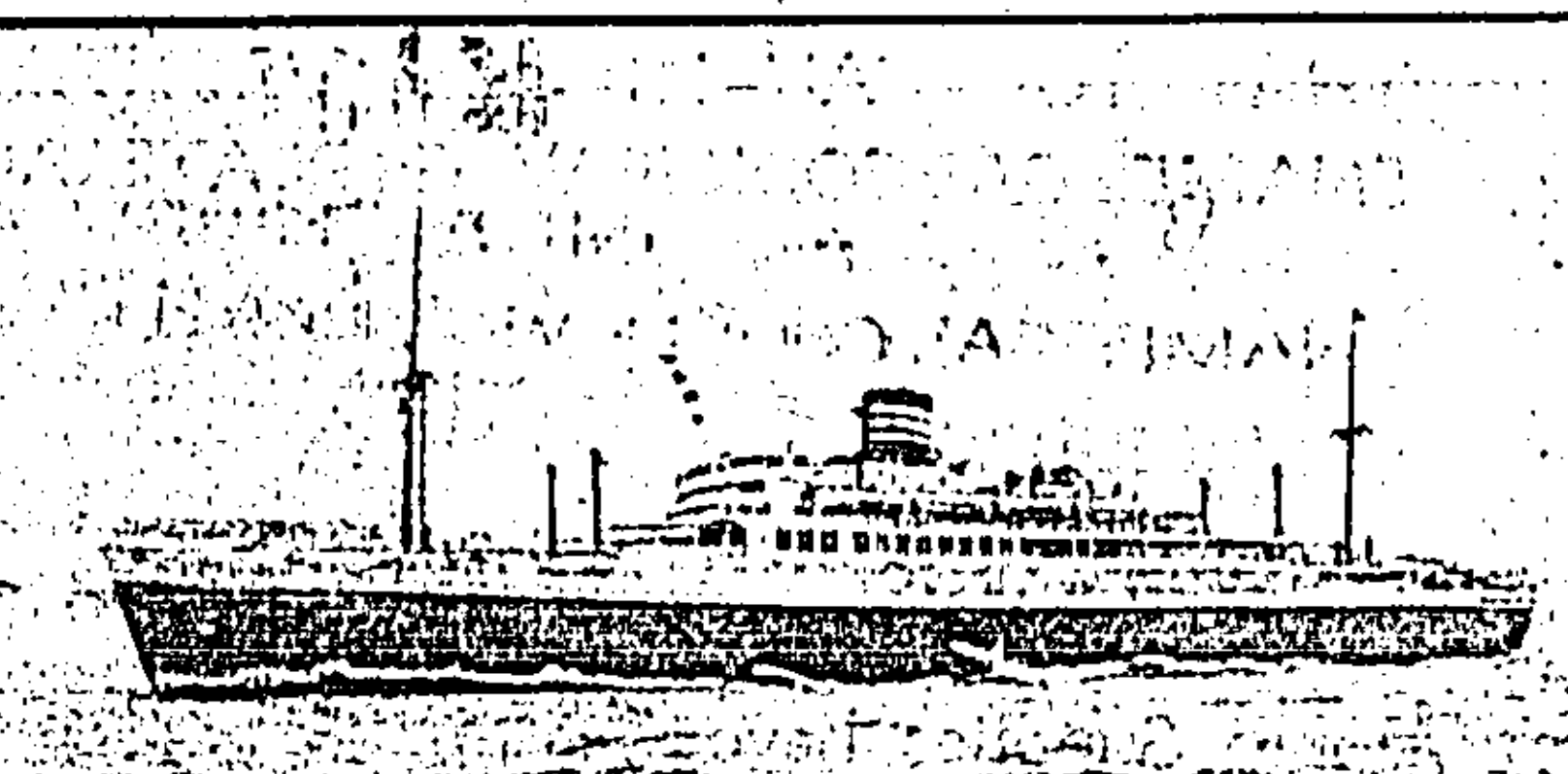
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NANCY



A.A. GUNS FAIL

THE banging of the anti-aircraft guns in the bold pilot as the crackling of thorns under a pot. He pays no heed to it. The only thing that bothers the bomber is the fighter.

The German anti-aircraft aim is not very accurate, though some of the gunners seem to "bracket" the enemy bomber by putting shells on either side of him while the rest try to get him by sweeping up and down the lane thus created. The hottest fire is over Kiel and Heligoland. The Germans have got five of our airplanes with their guns.

Our own shore batteries can only claim one German bomb. Best gunnery performance has come from the Navy, who shot down six aircraft in the North Sea engagement last October.

Now for the fighters' records. I estimate that we may have lost 44 airplanes in our expeditions over German territory. Close on 30 have been accounted for by the Nazi raiders here. They have brought down about 50 enemy airplanes without losing one of ours.

It must be added that 70 out of 75 German raids took place in broad daylight. Only one German was brought down at night, in bright moonlight. Forty out of our 60 raids over Germany were in the dark.

FEARS are being expressed that the Germans will soon be able to call on Russian bombing squadrons for airplane operations in the Near East. These fears are unfounded. (1) The Russians have no intention of entering the war on Germany's side. (2) The Russians have no bombers to spare; the Finns shot down too many. (3) The Russian bombers are unsuited to combat with British and French fighters. Their speed is about 200 m.p.h.

BRACKES on dive-bombers are arousing much interest. So fast have these aircraft become that in order to aim their bombs accurately it has been found necessary to retard speed while actually diving. This is done by hydraulically controlled flaps in the wings. Diving speed can be reduced by as much as 175 m.p.h. The Italians have some successful models with them, and the German Junkers JU 87 have now fitted them.

Tests in braking with reversible pitch propellers are going on.

Fighters are likely to follow bombers with braking devices. Just as they have followed bombers with armour and shell-firing guns.

The race of gun against armour in airplanes is proceeding in a leapfrog fashion. Armour capable of resisting the .303 machine-gun bullet has been devised, a new gun and a new bullet capable of piercing this armour come next.

ACCORDING to the journal, American Aviation, the number of workers engaged in the United States' aircraft industry has risen from 30,000 to 60,000. I estimate that in the British aircraft factories there are 400,000. These figures give an indication of the relative output capacity of the two countries.

Ley Dreams Of Summer TRIPS TO BRITAIN

AMSTERDAM. According to reliable reports which I have received from Berlin, the Nazi leaders are still confident that they can bring the war to a successful conclusion by the end of the summer, says a correspondent. This optimism sometimes goes to extraordinary lengths.

I learn on the best authority that Ley, leader of the Labour Front, has drawn up a scheme for cheap "Strength through Joy" excursions for German workers to English south and east coast resorts this summer. The German excursionsists would, of course, be welcomed by the Nazi district leaders who are being trained for their future duties in England at Marburg University.

FAMOUS ACE INVENTS A "FLYING BOMB"

Baby plane only ten feet high

By WILLIAM COURTENAY

A 420 M.P.H. "flying bomb," which, it is claimed, will revolutionise war in the skies, has been designed by Mr. Noel Pemberton-Billing, famous air pioneer and Great War "ace."

The "flying bomb" is really a stream-lined, single-seater monoplane, shaped like an Easter egg, which has to be shot into the air.

It is little bigger than a light aeroplane—10ft. high, 33ft. long, and with a wing-spread of 40ft.—but it is designed to:

SECRET ALIEN DRIVE

How The Police Will Work

BRITAIN'S new campaign against the enemy aliens' menace will be carried out in secret.

No one who is not directly concerned with any of the cases taken by the 12 newly appointed Regional Advisory Committees will hear a word spoken in the "courts." No reports of any proceedings will be published.

The Home Secretary has carefully considered the question of secrecy. National security, a free hand for the police, and fairness to aliens concerned are the factors which have influenced him.

Chief constables will play the most important part in the crusade. They will decide which aliens, enemy and otherwise, shall appear before the committees for reconsideration of status.

Let us go into the private office of Chief Constable "X," head of one of Britain's important protected areas, and trace the steps he will have to take—in fact, is already taking—to make the crusade effective.

First he calls for the secret police list giving the name of every enemy alien living in his area who holds a B certificate (except from internment, but unable to change addresses or travel more than five miles without police permission).

The chief constable does not have much difficulty in deciding what to do about these enemy aliens. He simply arranges for every case to go for review by one of the new committees.

Next he gets his list of enemy aliens in C category (except from any special regulations). Now he calls in his chief assistants and his detectives. Together they discuss the personality behind every name on the list.

Some they pass without hesitation. "Yes, he's all right. He's been here 40 years, and he helped us a lot about So-and-So," they say.

Other names they do not pass. "He's always been doubtful about him," says the chief. "He wouldn't have been exempted by the tribunal if we had known what we know now. Put him down for review."

Thus all enemy aliens are sorted. Chief Constable "X" now turns to his list of other aliens.

Women Judges' Again he and his colleagues go through it. The question they now decide is: Should this man or woman be allowed to remain in our area? If the answer is "No," down goes a name for review by the committee.

Chief Constable "X" will soon be attending the first sitting of the committee in his area.

He will give facts about, or produce evidence against, the aliens he has nominated.

The "Bench" of three prominent

Carry 10,000lb. of bombs—more than three times as much as a heavy bomber.

Fly with them 1,800 miles at a cruising speed of 370 m.p.h.; Attain in emergency a peak of 420 m.p.h.

These speeds make it the equal of Germany's crack fighting planes, the twin-engined, shell-firing Messerschmitts, which have a speed of 365 m.p.h.

One-Man Control

And it will be their equal not only in speed. The "flying bomb" will be fitted with eight machine-guns.

Two 1,000 h.p. Rolls-Royce Merlin engines, such as are now used in the giant Wellington bombers, will give the "flying bomb" its power—power that enables it to lift twice its weight (7,500lb.) and reach a ceiling of 26,000 feet.

The lone pilot's seat is between the two engines.

The fact that the "flying bomb" needs only one man to control it is another tremendous advantage.

For that one man can release as many bombs as the big machines, and save risking the lives of the fifteen men who would form their crews.

Mr. Pemberton-Billing, who led the first raid on the German naval base Friedrichshafen during the last war, told me that he has offered to build the "flying bomb" at his own expense if the Air Ministry will give him priority in securing materials.

21,349 Conscientious Objectors So Far

SINCE THE PASSING of the Military Training Act 21,349 men have applied for registration as conscientious objectors, Mr. Ernest Brown, the Labour Minister, stated in reply to a question in the House of Commons. Up to February 24, 8,325 cases had been dealt with by local tribunals.

Of these, 1,070 were registered as conscientious objectors, 3,738 were registered on undertaking civil work with the Forces, 2,040 for non-combatant duties and 1,470 were removed from the register.

[Military Training Act, May 27, 1939, about 1,000,000 men to be registered for service; in last war 12,000 conscientious objectors appeared before tribunals; 6,000 were imprisoned.]

Peace Terms Again

Brig.-General Spears (C. Carlisle) asked the Home Secretary whether

local citizens will hear him, and occasionally will consult Services chiefs sitting near.

They will also hear the alien's statement and the testimonies of any witnesses he may produce.

Then they will decide for or against internment—and if in doubt, will decide for internment.

The Home Secretary has made a recommendation that wherever possible one member of the "Bench" shall be a woman.

The reason for this is that in Great Britain to-day there are more women than men among enemy aliens still at large.

AUSSIE NURSES LEAVE FOR WAR



AUSTRALIAN nurses with the A.I.F. who are now serving in the Middle East.

NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA FOR THE RESERVISTS

MELBOURNE. The Minister for Air (Mr. J. V. Fairbairn) said to obtain 30,000 men for pilots and air crews under the Empire Air Scheme, about 32,000 men will be enlisted. The extra 2,000 men will be enlisted to provide for wastage after training begins.

It is expected a percentage of men who pass preliminary tests and are accepted as pilots or members of air crews, will later prove unsuitable. These will be weeded out and transferred to the ground staff. Altogether 20,000 men are needed as pilots and air crews and 20,000 for ground personnel.

Mr. Fairbairn is unable yet to fix the date that the recruiting drive will commence, but it is believed plans will be complete by the middle of March.

The Minister said "Though nearly 7,000 men have already enlisted or been selected for entry, that rate of recruiting is not sufficient to meet the needs of the scheme. We are getting all we can handle at present, but we will be troubling our recruiting centres and establishing travelling depots soon, to handle the expected rush."

The cost of the 'planes Britain will supply the Dominions under the scheme

will be in the vicinity of 250,000,000 dollars.

NO MORE EXEMPTIONS

MELBOURNE. Conscientious objectors can expect no further exemption from compulsory training.

Mr. Menzies said to-day the Government had no intention of altering the present practice. At present young men who object to compulsory training on religious grounds are allotted to non-combatant corps, such as the Army Medical Corps.

ESCAPED INTERNEE

SYDNEY.

Detectives and military police surrounded a dwelling at the rear of a boot repairer's shop in Balmain this morning and, after an exciting struggle, arrested Alfred Fritz Yackels, alias Joseph Schmidt (40), escapee from the Liverpool internment camp on the roof. Schmidt escaped on February 10 and his whereabouts were not discovered till early this morning.

SISTER KENNY

BRISBANE. Sister Kenny will leave for America next month to seek the co-operation of research workers in preparing the text book on her method of treating infantile paralysis. She proposes to visit the Mayo Clinic at Rochester, one of the most famous medical research centres of the world.

The State Cabinet has decided to grant Sister Kenny £300 to cover her return fare.

The Minister for Health (Mr. Hanlon) said last night Sister Kenny had been recommended by members of the medical profession in Brisbane to get in touch with the Infantile Paralysis Foundation of America, so that she might have her methods scientifically observed and to get a text book published. Research men of high repute would be available there to study her methods and to collaborate in recording them.

Sister Kenny would be away several months, but her work would be continued by staffs which she had trained.

S. E. LAMB DEAD

SYDNEY.

One of the best known members of the New South Wales bar, Mr. Sydney Ernest Lamb, K.C., died from pneumonia, after having been in poor health for the past two years.

Mr. Lamb was born in 1864. He was admitted to the English bar in 1886, and returning to Australia was admitted to the New South Wales bar in the same year. He became a K.C. in 1910.

WOMEN'S AIR CORPS

MELBOURNE.

Mrs. J. B. Donney, the Brisbane airwoman, has had an interview with the Minister for Air (Mr. Fairbairn) on the question of forming an Queensland women's air training corps similar to that in Victoria.

The Minister said that the application was premature. There was nothing offering, except clerical and transport work. In one or two instances where women had wide experience, their services were accepted. Mrs. Donney is publicity officer for the women's voluntary national register in Queensland.

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- C1305 Rhapsody in Blue. (Gershwin) Paul Whiteman's Orch.
- C1730 Cavalleria Rusticana. Selection Marek Weber's Orch.
- DA1702 Horn Staccato Heifetz. Violin Estrellita.
- DA1174 You will remember Vienna Richard Crooks. I bring a love song.
- DA1027 Schon Romarin Kreisler. Violin. Chanson Hindoue.
- DB3030 On the road to Mandalay Lawrence Tibbett. Goin' home.
- DB3821 Blue Danube waltz Stokowsky and Philadelphia. Sym. Orch.
- DB3542 Invitation to the waltz Toscanini and B.B.C. Orch.
- C2954-5 Bolero. (Ravel) Boston Sym. Orch.

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HE DODGED TORPEDO BY ONLY FIVE YARDS

THEY SAY HE'S PERFECT



HOLLYWOOD's handsomest newcomer is Edward Ashley, young Australian actor, who makes his Hollywood screen bow in a new Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer picture.

Ashley was launched on a screen career in an odd way. In his native Australia, he won fame as a daring race driver. A newspaper, showing him winning a race, caught the eye of an Australian motion picture producer, who signed him to a contract.

After appearing on both stage and screen in Australia, Ashley went to England, where he enjoyed prominent success before coming to Hollywood a few months before the outbreak of the war.

He sought to enlist, but was urged by the British government to first fulfil his Hollywood contract.

Mother Starved: Son To Be Tried

A LEWISHAM, S.E., jury found, recently, that a woman of 79 died of starvation. Her 56-year-old son was arrested in court.

The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against the son, Reginald Alfred Newth, of Brownhill-road, Catford, S.E.

The coroner, Major W. H. Whitehouse, sent him for trial at the Old Bailey.

Old Bread

The mother, Mrs. Bridget Elizabeth Newth, was found lying dead in bed wearing only a few rags. Police called by the son said the only food in the house was some bread which a baker said was 14 to 16 days old.

Newth told the Coroner work was very slack in his trade. They "scratched along" with his mother's old age pension.

At Meat Pies

His mother lived chiefly on meat extract and meat pies he bought at a nearby shop. It was stated that a police surgeon could work in the house only with the aid of a torch. The gas taps were corroded and had not been used for a long time.

He could not bring our lifeboats up in time to save him. An Arab fireman named Abdul lost his life.

Captain Logan, who lives at Hillview-drive, Clarksdown, Glasgow, was torpedoed three times during the last war.

Another misses by six feet

A LONG and thrilling fight between the 5,267-ton Newcastle steamer Hopestar and a German U-boat has just been revealed with the announcement, in a recent issue of the London Gazette, that Captain John Steward, master of the ship, has been appointed an officer of the Civil Division of the Order of the British Empire.

The ship's gunlayer, Henry Read, a Royal Marines pensioner, awarded the medal of the Civil Division of the order.

The Hopestar, slow, and not in convoy, steaming in heavy weather and bad visibility, was suddenly attacked about midday.

"By putting the helm hard a port the chief officer cleared a torpedo by five yards," says the official report.

"All look-outs were doubled, gun crews closed up, the ensign was hoisted, and course frequently altered.

"About half an hour later the enemy's periscope appeared in various positions, but it was nearly an hour before he fired a second torpedo.

Forced to Dive

"The periscope was fired at, and the master hoisted flag-signals to suggest that a man-of-war was in sight.

"Just an hour later the look-out reported a third torpedo coming from the port quarter. This, too, passed within a fathom of the ship.

"When the enemy's conning tower emerged the Hopestar at once opened fire. One shell went very near home, and the submarine 'dived' quickly.

"As dusk approached the master made a smoke screen and zig-zagged into it. He had not used smoke floats earlier as they might have obscured the gunner's target.

Raked by Guns

Thomas Ward, first mate of the unarmed Glasgow steamer Oakgrove (1,985 tons), has also been appointed an officer of the civil division of the order for "shepherding" his crew with such courage, skill and coolness that the intense fire of two powerful enemy aircraft at pointblank range caused them no hurt, although the ship was bombed as well as raked with machine-gun fire.

The ship was eventually sunk by a bomb.

The medal of the civil division of the order has been awarded to Colour-Sergeant Albert Collingwood Hutton, Royal Marines pensioner, gunlayer on the London motor vessel Agnilla, for "settling a worthy example to younger members of the gun's crew" when the ship was attacked by an enemy bomber, machine-gunned and bombed.

Colour-Sergeant to Collingwood and his crew opened fire on the bomber and eventually drove her off by their accurate marksmanship.

CAPTAIN'S DEATH POEM FOR WIDOW

WHEN war broke out, forty-six-year-old Captain G. R. Logan, of Glasgow, promised his wife he would write a dedication to her in case he was lost at sea.

He finished the poem when his ship, the 3,056-ton Ardrossan steamer Baron Ailsa, was on her first wartime trip to America. That was four months ago.

Captain Logan was drowned when his ship struck a mine in the North Sea.

One of the thirty-four survivors landed in Grimby said: "The captain had been very happily married for fourteen years. There were no children. He and his wife thought the world of each other."

Mr. C. H. Fisher, steward, said: "The captain was the last man to leave the ship. We could see him standing waist deep in water as the ship was sinking under him."

"He waited there until the stern had risen above the water, then dived in and tried to swim to where the life-boats were waiting to pick him up. As there was a very strong sea,



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SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

STOCKHOLM, April 28 (UP).—THE FULL STORY OF GERMANY'S COLD-BLOODED GUILT IN INVADING NORWAY AND DENMARK IS GRADUALLY BEING PIECED TOGETHER.

FURTHER EVIDENCE OF THE NAZI INTENTION TO INVADE NORWAY WAS GIVEN TODAY BY MR. C. J. HAMBRO, PRESIDENT OF THE NORWEGIAN STORTING (PARLIAMENT) AND CHAIRMAN OF THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE.

In an exclusive interview with "United Press", Mr. Hambro denied von Ribbentrop's allegations that Norway was preparing to permit an Allied disembarkation before the German invasion.

INVASION PLANNED FOR MONTHS

"We now have irrefutable proof, to the contrary, that Germany had prepared detailed plans for her invasion some months before," he said.

PLEASE Turn To Page 7.

Quisling In The Game: Dramatic Berlin Visit

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

STOCKHOLM, April 28 (UP).—It has now been established that Quisling, the Norwegian Nazi who became Hitler's puppet Prime Minister after the occupation of Oslo, must have had knowledge of the German intention to invade his country at least three days before the invasion took place.

According to the Gothenburg correspondent of the "Allshanda," it is established that Quisling visited Herr Hitler in Berlin on April 6.

He left Oslo three days before the invasion, going to Berlin via Stockholm. According to the report, Quisling returned to Oslo by plane just before the invasion.

"Pleasant Promenade"

The report quotes Quisling as having told Hitler that the German expedition to Norway would be a "pleasant and peaceful military promenade."

He is alleged to have added that no Norwegian resistance would be offered to the Nazis.

It is now believed, says the report, that Quisling was displaced as puppet Premier because of his false information.

ALL OR NOTHING PLUNGE?

Intensification Of War Said Near

LONDON, Apr. 29, (Reuter).—Evidence accumulates in many quarters of an early intensification of the war on all fronts—not only in the areas already turned into theatres of war but in others which hitherto have been immune, writes the "Daily Telegraph" Diplomatic Correspondent.

These deductions proceed from a firm conviction in the most responsible Allied circles that the Nazis have decided to risk all in an endeavour to force the war to a decision before the next winter.

German political leaders are confident that Germany will be able to score a sweeping success over the Allies by the end of the present summer.

There is some reason to believe that Hitler, when he laid his plan of operations before Signor Mussolini during their Brenner Pass meeting, managed to carry a large measure of conviction.

RUMANIAN OIL WELLS GUARDED

PARIS, Apr. 28 (Reuter).—According to a Bucharest dispatch, armed guards at the Rumanian oil wells have been increased and ordered to fire on any stranger unable to give a satisfactory account of himself.

From to-night, the Bucharest aerodrome will be guarded by troops.

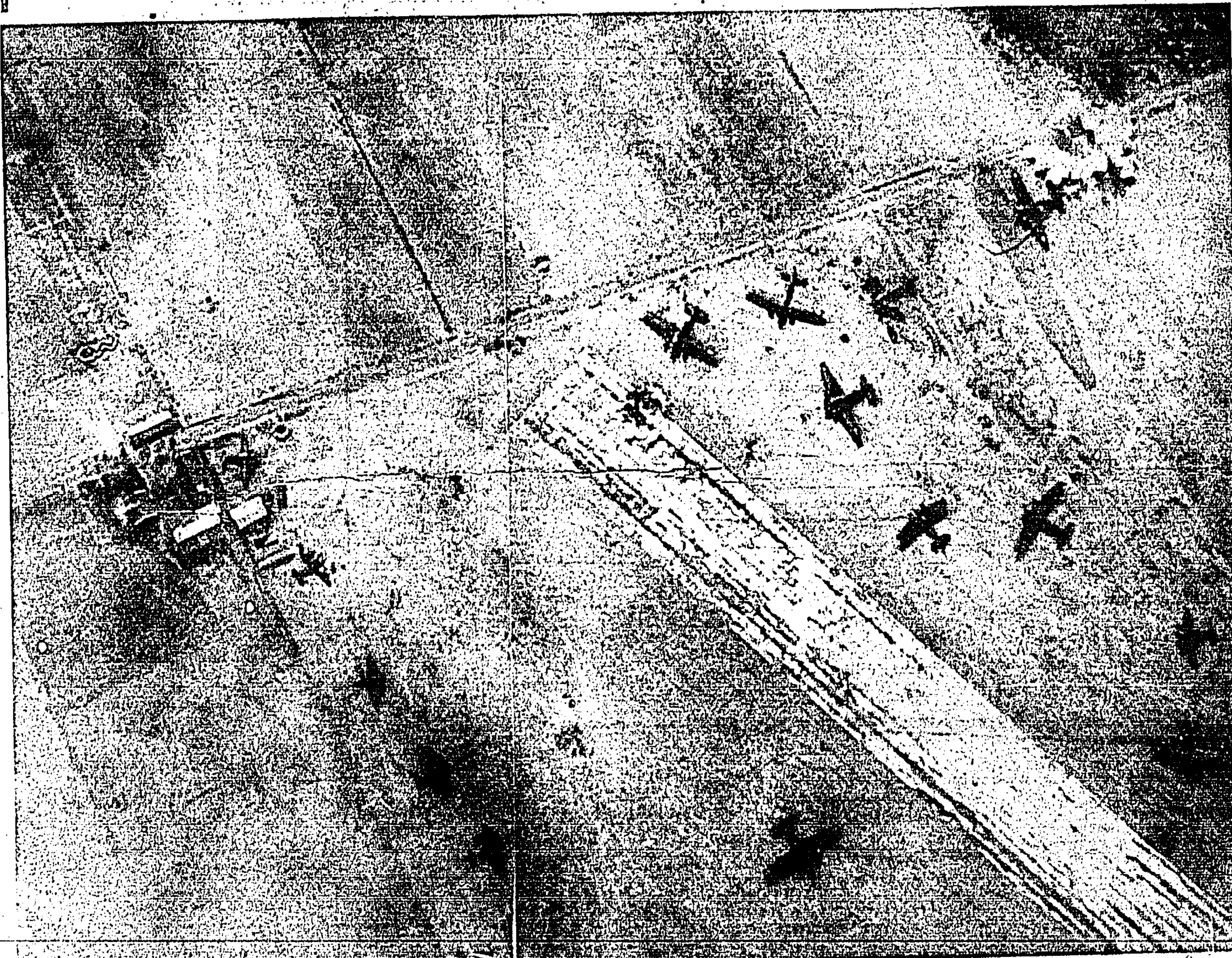
LATEST

Water Restrictions To End

ALL WATER RESTRICTIONS IN HONGKONG WILL BE REMOVED AS FROM WEDNESDAY.

See Back Page For Further Late News

THE BRITISH RAIDS ON NORWAY

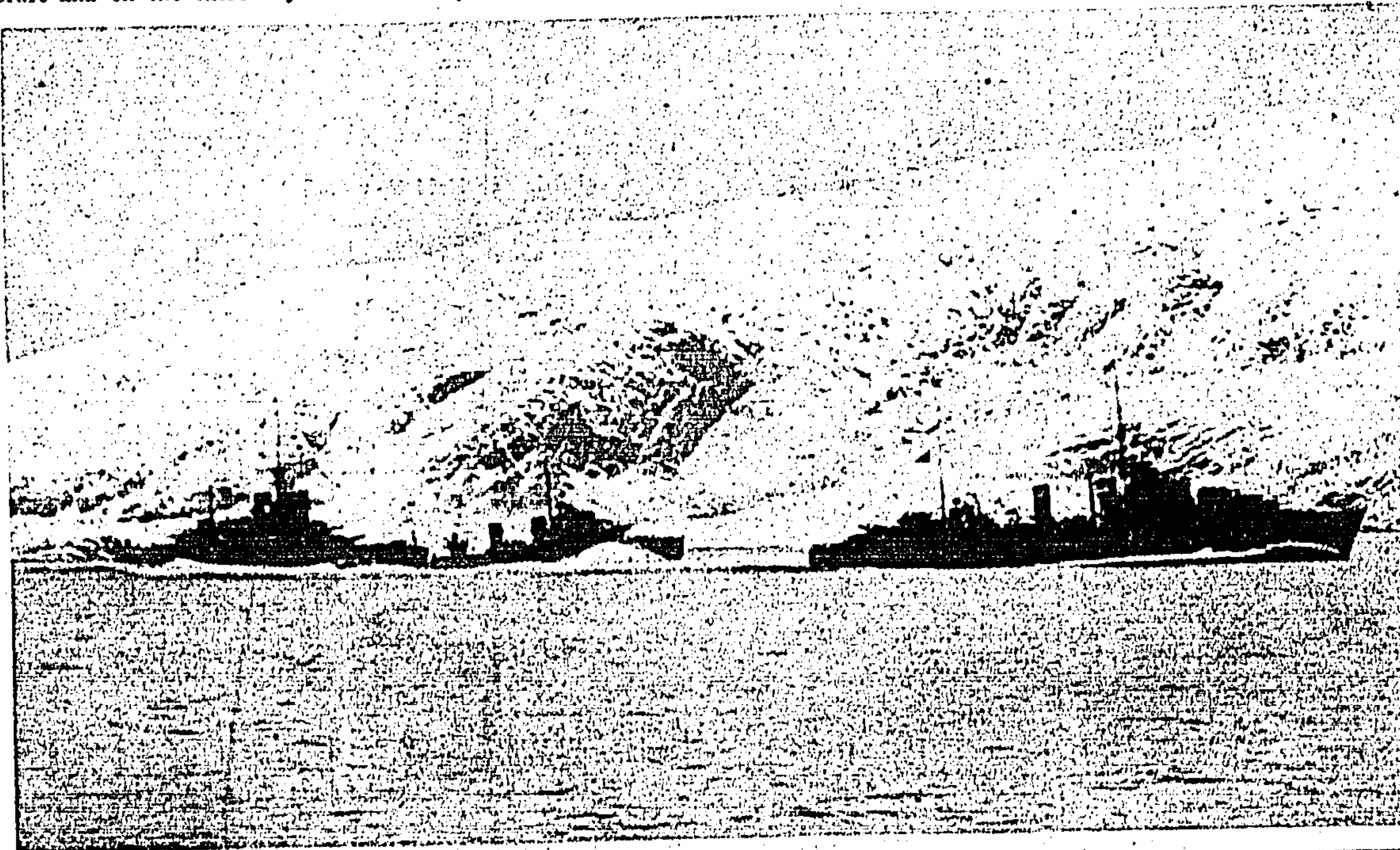


THIS DRAMATIC PHOTOGRAPH was taken over the aerodrome at Stavanger, and shows one of the recent attacks by the Royal Air Force.

The photograph was taken from a height of only 4,000 feet and shows bombs dropping within a few feet of an enemy aircraft and on the extremity of the runway.

The photograph clearly shows the damage to three Junker JU-52 transport planes, while one Heinkel HE-111 and a JU-88 have wings destroyed.

The whole of the aerodrome is pitted with craters from this and other R.A.F. raids and the naval bombardment.—British Official Photograph. Crown Copyright Reserved.



THE BATTLE OF NARVIK FJORD.—An exclusive photograph taken from a British destroyer, showing the battleship Warspite, left background, with destroyers in the narrow entrance to Narvik Fjord after the successful attack on April 13, when the British fleet sank seven enemy destroyers. This followed on the dash of the British destroyers on the previous Wednesday, when they fought a successful action against superior forces.—"The Times" photograph.—Copyright strictly reserved.

Finnish Minister May Be Recalled

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
HELSINGFORS, Apr. 28 (UP).—The "Vaestä Nyland" reports that M. Erkkila will be recalled from his post as Finnish Minister to Stockholm and will be succeeded by M. Jari Vassellgren, Professor of Physics at Helsingfors University.

Ambulance Unit For Norway

LONDON, Apr. 28 (Reuter).—A British ambulance unit, which was in Finland, is now on its way to join the North-Western Expeditionary Force in Norway. It consists of 20 ambulances and 60 doctors.

WAR LATEST

BITTER BATTLE RAGING

Nazis Seek To Drive Allies From Railways

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

STOCKHOLM, April 29, (UP).—German mechanised units, supported by bombers, to-day laid siege to the three railways south of Trondheim.

These railway lines from the life-line of the Allied forces operating in mid-Norway, and the Germans are making frantic efforts to close a huge trap around the British and Norwegian forces in this sector.

Dombas, the Allied Headquarters in this sector, is under heavy attacks from three sides.

German bombers swept along the railway west of the British landing base at Andalsnes, bombing troop trains en route to the front and attempting to disorganise the lines of communication.

The Allied forces at Dombas face isolation if the German motorised columns succeed in cutting the railway network and thus forming a junction with the German forces at Trondheim.

The Allies, however, have taken up strong positions on the Hjelken plateaus, 17 miles north-east of Dombas, and heavy reinforcements are being rushed up to stem the German thrust.

Attack Repulsed

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
LONDON, April 29 (UP).—Last night's official War Office communiqué reports that the Allied forces have repulsed a German attack in Gudbrands Valley.

Additional Allied troops and war materials have been landed in

PLEASE Turn To Page 7.

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FOR SALE.

"HONGKONG AS REVEALED BY THE CAMERA" Second Edition. Over 60 excellent views of the Colony. Price \$1.50. Obtainable at Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., Hongkong Travel Bureau or from the Publishers, South China Morning Post, Ltd., Wyndham Street.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Steamship.
Bringing Cargo from Marseilles via Saigon.

Consignees are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored into the Godowns of the Hongkong Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, where delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before 5th May, 1940, or they will not be recognized.

Damaged Packages will be examined by the Company's Surveyor Messrs. Goddard and Douglas in the presence of the Consignees at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, 1st May, 1940.

Consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when any dutiable goods are examined by the Company's Surveyors.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

R. OHL,
Agent.

Allies Sow More Mines

Vest Fjord Becomes A New Death Trap

LONDON, Apr. 28 (Reuter).—The Admiralty announces that Vest Fjord and approaches have been mined and that vessels navigating in these areas without seeking instructions from the local British or Norwegian naval authorities do so at their own peril.

The announcement says: "Vest-fjorden is mined to northward of a line extending in direction 120 degrees from Vaeroy Island light, 67 degrees 39 minutes north and 12 degrees 45 minutes east to the mainland."

"The channels to the north-east and to the south of Steinvær Island, and 69 degrees 10 minutes north and 10 degrees 35 minutes east are also mined."

German Warning—The Berlin radio to-night warned all German shipping that two large areas off the Estonian coast in the Gulf of Finland are danger zones which German shipping must not enter.

The first zone, running about 20 miles from west to east and averaging eight miles from north to south, lies directly outside the Estonian port of Tallinn, which Russia leased from Estonia under the Mutual Assistance Pact signed by the two countries a few months ago.

The second zone, which is about six miles from west to east and 12 miles from north to south, is situated just east of Kolko Bay and nearly opposite Helsingfors.

Death Before Surrender

How The Finns Fought Against Soviet

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
HELSINGFORS, Apr. 28 (UP).—A comparison of the morale of the Finnish and Soviet troops who participated in the recent war is given by statistics, just released, showing the number of prisoners of war who have been repatriated since the Peace Treaty was signed.

During the three months of warfare, the Red Army took only 775 Finnish soldiers prisoner.

On the other hand, the Finnish Army took 5,277 Russian prisoners of war.

These men have now been repatriated by both sides.

Unconscious Man Found In City Building

The unconscious body of an unknown man, believed to be an American, was discovered on the third floor of Exchange Building, shortly before noon to-day.

The man, who was well-dressed, was discovered lying on the floor by the lift-boy. It is believed that he slipped on the floor as he was walking towards the lift, sustaining severe injuries to the head. He was bleeding copiously when discovered.

The unknown man has been moved to the Queen Mary Hospital. He was still unconscious when he arrived there.

It is believed that he resides at the Metropole Hotel.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE

Barclay Perkins & Co., Ltd.
RED CAN LAGER BEER

The undersigned greatly regret that, owing to a technical failure, consequent upon war conditions, certain recent shipments of BARCLAY'S LAGER have not been up to the usual excellent standard.

All the affected beer has now been withdrawn and replaced, and the Public are assured that they can rely upon the usual high quality which has always been associated with Barclay's Products.

Barclay's Lager is obtainable at all wine dealers both in bottles and cans.

GILMAN & CO., LTD.
Wine Department,
Gloucester Arcade.

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETING

The Fifty-ninth Ordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on Thursday, 30th May, 1940, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Director, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd May to 13th June inclusive.

By order of the Board,
JARDINE, MATHESON &
CO., LTD.

General Managers,
Hongkong, 16th April, 1940.

M.S. "PANAMA"

Consignees of cargo by the above vessel are notified that all cargo is being discharged into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. whence delivery can be effected on presentation of original Bills of Lading countersigned by the Marshal in Prize, Courts of Justice. All charges incurred in landing and warehousing this cargo are for the account of consignees; pending completion of Steamer's account, a deposit of the amount of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Tariff Landing Charge plus 100% is payable, this amount being subject to final adjustment. Hong Kong Cargo remaining undelivered after 4 p.m. on Tuesday, the 30th April, is subject to additional storage charges. All damaged packages will be surveyed by Messrs. Anderson & Ashe at 10 a.m. on Monday, 29th April.

No fire insurance has been effected.

T. J. GOULD,
Marshal in Prize.

HONG KONG TELEPHONE,
COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF HONG KONG TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held on TUESDAY, the 30th day of April, 1940, at Noon in the BOARD ROOM of the Company, SECOND FLOOR, EXCHANGE BUILDING, HONG KONG, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Board of Directors, for the financial year ended 31st December, 1939, and re-electing two Directors and the Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 20th April to 30th April, 1940, both days inclusive.

Dated this 8th day of April, 1940.

By Order of the Board,

J. P. SHERRY,
Manager.

14 Des Voeux Road Central,
Hong Kong.

ANGLO-ITALIAN TRADE TALKS

LONDON, Apr. 28 (Reuter).—It is learned that Anglo-Italian trade relations were discussed at an interview between Lord Halifax, the Foreign Secretary, and Signor Giuseppe Bastianini at the end of the week.

One of the main objectives was to carry forward the trade talks which were interrupted early in March at the time of the incident concerning Italian coal ships at Rotterdam.

STEINKJER SECTOR IN NORWAY NOW A MINIATURE WESTERN FRONT

Machine Guns In Murderous action

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

STOCKHOLM, April 29 (UP).—The "Allehanda" reports that the Steinkjer sector now gives the appearance of a miniature Western Front, with the Norwegian, British and German forces ontranching and strengthening their respective positions.

Because of the murderous nature of machine-gun fire from the trenches, neither side has attempted any large-scale offensive action during the last few days.

Lull May Last

Generally, it appears that all action on the Trondheim front has come to a halt and some observers believe that the lull may last for some time.

The opposing sides are now entrenched in what are regarded to be the strongest positions in Norway.

This delay is, of course, to the advantage of the Allies, who hope to starve out the besieged German garrison in Trondheim before its relief can be effected by the Nazi forces driving overland from Oslo.

Motorised Column Advances
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
STOCKHOLM, April 28 (UP).—It is reported here that a German motorised column from Tynset has reached Kvikne.

This is approximately two-thirds of the distance to the German objective at Ulsberg, where they hope to cut the Dombas-Stoehen railway.

Ulsberg is 45 miles north-east of Roerors and 27 miles south of Stoehen.

Aerial Activity
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

STOCKHOLM, April 29 (UP).—A notable exception to the general quiet in Norway is the intense aerial activity.

German planes are reported to have made new attempts to wreck Namsos, which is not yet entirely demolished.

The "Allehanda" reports that the Nazi air attacks on the port have failed because of the effectiveness of the British anti-aircraft guns.

Nazi Advance Held

LONDON, April 28 (Reuter).—A War Office communique states that further enemy attacks in Gudbrandsdal Valley have been repulsed.

Further disambiguations have been successfully carried out, despite enemy air attacks at Andalsnes and on the lines of communication.

There has been enemy air action in Narvik, but this in no way interfered with the Allied operations.

Two points stand out in connection with this communique.

Nazis Being Held Up
In the first place it shows that for the second day in succession the Germans are being held up in the Gudbrandsdal Valley.

Secondly, the continued landings at Andalsnes, which is connected with the Gudbrandsdal Valley by railway, means that the Allied forces there can be either reinforced by rail or can fall back to stronger and well-supported positions.

The railway branches at Dombas where the line runs north to Trondheim. Eighty miles along the line is a junction at Storö, where a light railway runs down into Osterdal Valley.

Allied Hold Strategic Towns

Both Dombas and Storö are held by the Allies. Both are clearly of great strategic value.

The line is reported to be threatened by advance German units which, the main body having been held up in Osterdal Valley, were sent across the mountain tracks to cut it.

There has been no further news of the advance units but Parle messages state that Allied troops have arrived at one station north of Dombas towards which the Germans are moving.

More German Reinforcements

BERLIN, Apr. 28 (Reuter).—The official German news agency claims that "German troops operating near

Trondheim.

2.—A British transport was sunk off Trondheim;

3.—Three transports were sunk in Trondheim.

As a result of this latest claim the British Navy has now apparently been reduced to an Admiral's barge (presumably salvaged after the first raid on Scapa).

Further Nazi claims will be issued to-morrow, in view of the fact that Britain is launching at least one new warship a day.

When Liars Got Together
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

BERLIN, April 28 (UP).—Their various German propaganda organs are apparently having great difficulty

in co-ordinating their claims of British naval losses.

DNB, for instance, claims that two British cruisers and four transports have been sunk or bombed.

But the German High Command isn't satisfied with this meagre result. So it has damaged two cruisers and an aircraft carrier and sunk seven transports.

Two British planes, it claims, were put out of action on the ground and one was shot down over the North Sea.

The communique admits the loss of one German bomber.

The "Allehanda" reports that the Steinkjer sector now gives the appearance of a miniature Western Front, with the Norwegian, British and German forces ontranching and strengthening their respective positions.

Because of the murderous nature of machine-gun fire from the trenches, neither side has attempted any large-scale offensive action during the last few days.

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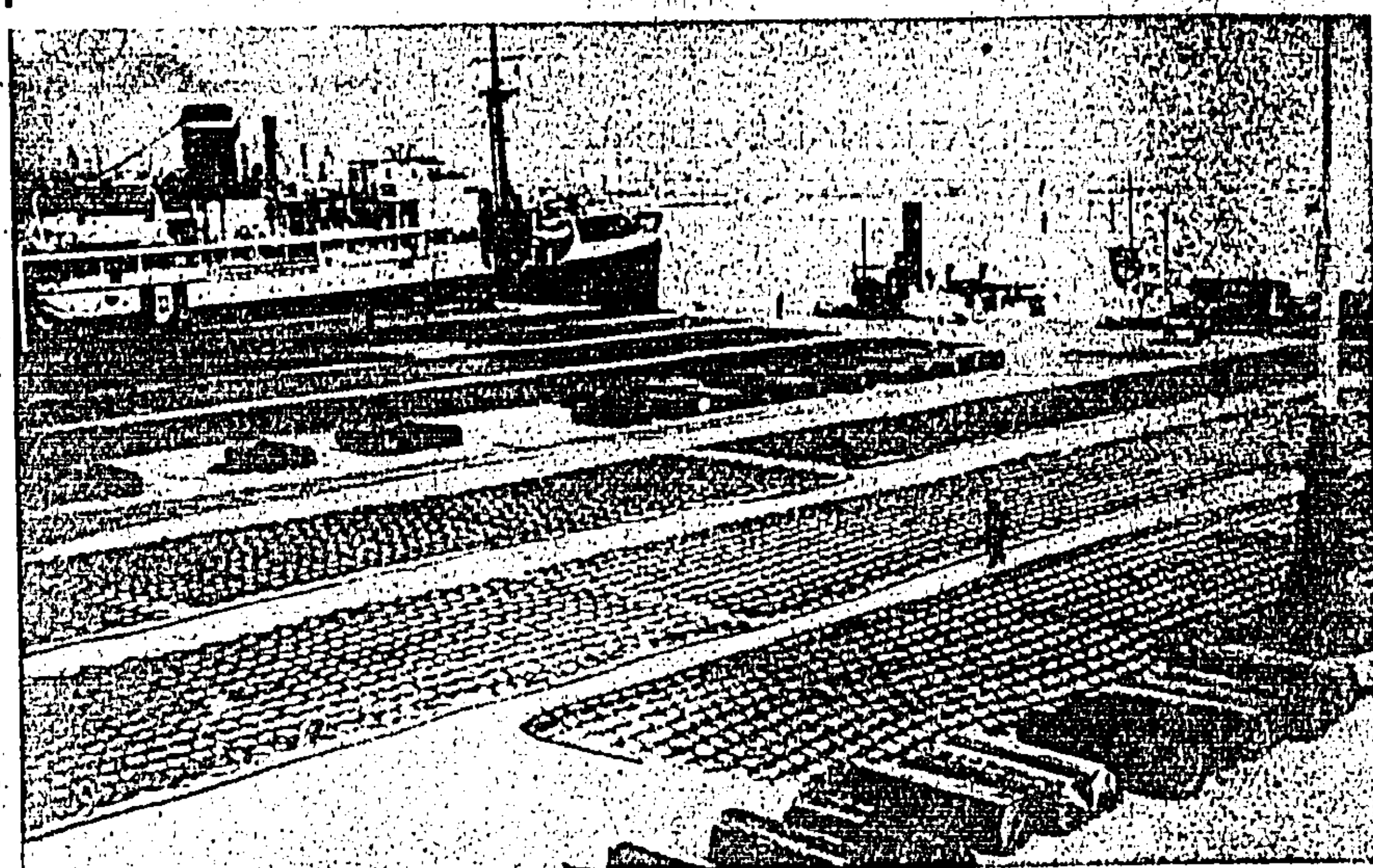
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ITALY TAKES PRECAUTIONS



Precaution is practised by most European nations these days, when neighbours look askance at each other. These are anti-submarine nets spread out on a dock in Naples. They are about to be placed at the entrance to the harbour to exclude submarines.

ON THE NARVIK FRONT

Norwegian Advance Posts Surrender

LONDON, Apr. 28 (Reuter).

An official Norwegian High Command communique issued to-day deals with the fighting on the Narvik front last Thursday.

The communique says that the Germans in their counter-attack forced the civilians, including women and children, to march in front to cover their advance and "thus some of our advance posts were forced to surrender."

Soldiers Used As Cover

"The soldiers who surrendered were afterwards used as a cover by the Germans in the same way."

"After the first consternation our troops continued fighting bravely, causing the enemy heavy losses."

The communique continues by saying that the Germans abandoned Lappland and withdrew to Gransboten. The Norwegians took some war material.

The Norwegian air force bombed and machine-gunned German detachments.

British Bombard Narvik
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

BERLIN, April 28 (UP).—A German High Command communique this morning admits that British naval and aerial units are bombarding Narvik.

The communique claims that Nazi bombers attacked British landing parties at Harstad and Andalsnes, in spite of heavy anti-aircraft fire.

It adds that the German air force is supporting the German advance on Trondheim by bombing the Allied lines of communications.

Germans Entrenching

STOCKHOLM, Apr. 28 (Reuter).

According to press reports here the Germans are entrenching five miles north of Ovi where the Norwegians have cut the railway by blowing up a bridge over the fast flowing Glommen River.

The French are reported to have been in action against the German force who were attempting to delour to Bangsund across the water ten miles from Namsos.

Nazi Advance Held Up

LONDON, Apr. 28 (Reuter).—A Norwegian High Command communique says that fighting in eastern Norway continues without the Germans advancing.

German troops in Osterdal have reached Roerors.

Our troops checked the German pushes towards Fordal and Innset.

Several German planes in the Narvik district were destroyed by British bombers. Others made forced landings.

**Revolt Plot
Uncovered**

PANAMA, Apr. 28 (Reuter).

A secret store of arms, including German sub-machine guns, was seized early this morning by the police here.

A number of arrests were made but no details were revealed.

The police are believed to be searching for other similar stores.

Rumours of revolutionary plotting have been current here recently and the zero hour was said to have been set for last Friday night but nothing happened.

**Mysterious
Nazi Plane**

LANDS AT BUCHAREST
Under Secrecy

BUCHAREST, Apr. 28 (Reuter).

A German military plane landed at the aerodrome here this morning.

Two civilian passengers were welcomed by a number of Germans and the Rumanian Director of Civil Aviation.

The plane left for Sofia after half an hour.

Rumanian official circles refused to comment, but, according to a generally well-informed source, the

Former Flag Capt. To Succeed Sir Percy

NEW C. IN C. FOR CHINA SQUADRON

LONDON, Apr. 28 (Reuter).—Vice-Admiral Geoffrey Layton has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the China Station in succession to Admiral Sir Percy Noble.

Vice-Admiral Layton's appointment is to date from July 10, 1940. He will assume command about September 1.

The new Commander-in-Chief, who is 56, is not new to the China Station. In 1931, he served on this station as Flag Captain and Chief of Staff until 1933. During this period he commanded H.M.S. Suffolk.

Born in 1884, the son of a Liverpool solicitor, Admiral Layton was educated at Eastman's, Winchester, and trained for the Navy in H.M.S. Britannia.

A Sub-Lieutenant in 1903 and a Lieutenant the following year, he was the hero of a remarkable exploit during the War.

In September, 1915, he was in command of the submarine E13 when his boat, which was making for the Baltic, ran aground on the Danish island of Saltholm owing to a defective compass.

The vessel was then shelled at short range by three German destroyers in defiance of a Danish torpedo boat which had arrived to safeguard Denmark's neutrality.

Fifteen officers and men of the E13 were killed, while he and other survivors were interned in the naval barracks near Copenhagen. After three weeks, he withdrew his parole, notifying the Danish authorities, who took extra precautions.

One night he left a dummy in his bed and, while a brother officer was on guard, he managed to escape from the building, passing many sentries. He had secured a Danish sailor's suit and in this disguise swam along the shore till he reached the city.

Crossed To Norway

There he landed, took off his clothes and wrung them out in 18 degrees of frost, dressed again and crossed to Norway in the ferry.

In the guise of an American marine officer he made his way to Bergen, whence he sailed to England, reaching London four days after leaving Copenhagen.

Promoted Commander in 1916, Admiral Layton received the D.S.O. in 1918. He reached the rank of Captain in 1922 and in 1933-34 commanded H.M.S. Renown. In May of the latter year, he was appointed Commodore of the Royal Naval Barracks, Portsmouth, and in January, 1935, was promoted Rear Admiral.

Made a C.B. in 1930, Admiral Layton was promoted Vice-Admiral in 1935 and has been commanding the 1st Battle Squadron and Second-in-Command of the Mediterranean Fleet since.

Admiral Sir Percy Noble, has been Commander-in-Chief of the China Station since 1938. No mention has been made so far of Sir Percy's new appointment.

plane brought copies of the German White Paper containing "evidence" of Britain's intentions in Scandinavia.

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SIR PERCY NOBLE

SWEDEN IS SUSPICIOUS

Not To Be Deluded By Ribbentrop Eulogy

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

MAGAZINE PAGE

By the Rt. Hon. NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN "WE MUST RISK OUR BLOOD AND OUR TREASURES"

ONCE again, as 25 years ago, the historic buildings and the ancient streets of Britain are looking upon the faces of the King's subjects who have come here from all parts of the world of their own free will, far away from their homes and their families, to take their part side by side with us in the great struggle that is before us.

Their presence here and the profound conviction of the necessity of putting an end to the German policy of constant aggression—which alone could have induced them to undertake such sacrifices—has brought to the aid of the Allies not only a most welcome addition to their fighting strength, but what is perhaps even more valuable the moral support of their unanimous approval of our cause.

This year, which will probably be a fateful one in the history of the world, has opened quietly, but it is the quiet of the calm before the storm. We are at war.

It is only on the sea that the war may be said to be in full operation, and it is on the sea that we can discern most clearly the trend of hostilities in the first four months of war.

IF we take a survey, I think we shall find that the result is not unsatisfactory.

The oceans of the world have been swept clear of German shipping. The German Fleet which at the beginning of the war was less than a quarter of our own, has lost, by capture, by sinking, and above all by scuttling, 228,000 tons, and the rest of it is either bottled up in foreign ports or it is confined to the Baltic.

In this period, we have lost two large warships, the Royal Oak and the Courageous, and a certain number of smaller vessels.

What is much more serious, more painful, is that we have also lost a number of valuable lives in the Royal Navy, in the Mercantile Navy, in unarmed and defenceless commercial vessels; and yet our command of the sea is unimpaired, and the defeat of the Graf Spee in one of the finest naval actions in all our history, followed by her self-destruction, rather than face renewal of the fight, has not only cleared the South Atlantic of that raider, but has inflicted irreparable damage upon German naval prestige throughout the world.

Meantime, inexorable pressure of sea power acting upon the enemy is producing ever-increasing difficulties for her whole economy and for her ability to carry on the war.

Germany used her brute force upon unhappy Poland, and to-day we can see how she is treating the Poles and the Czechs—exploiting their resources, carrying off their food, starving and shooting the people, tearing and uprooting them from their homes to make way for Germans who, in their turn, have been forced to leave the lands where they and their families have been settled for generations.

NEARLY a year ago, speaking in the House of Commons, I warned the country that it was the intention of the Government, on the outbreak of a major war, that direct taxes, already so heavy as to constitute conscription of wealth, would be still further increased.

That prediction was fulfilled when my heavy-handed friend and colleague, last September, placed his little finger upon the shoulder of the income-tax payer.

Already, the wealthier classes have suffered a very heavy reduction in their income, and we have left them mighty little prospect of being able to increase it again.

I don't say that we have come to the end of our demands upon them, but I do say that their standards of living have necessarily already been notably reduced; and, anyhow, it is not possible for them alone to solve the problem of how to reduce consumption of unnecessary articles, because two-thirds of the consumption of the people of this country is by those who only have small incomes; and, therefore, I say that it is necessary that they too should make their sacrifice as is done, not only in totalitarian Germany, but also in the great democracy of France.

I do not mean to imply by that that there must be no increase of wages, but I do say that it would



The methods that are pursued by the Government of Hitler are a standing threat to the independence of every small State in Europe. They are a constant menace to the moral standards on which the whole of Western civilisation is founded.

Nowhere have they aroused greater detestation than throughout the continents of North and South America.

In his recent message to the Pope the President of the United States declared that only by the friendly association of the seekers of light and the seekers of peace everywhere can the forces of evil be overcome.

I profoundly agree. But I would add that, if the forces of right are to prevail, we must not hesitate to risk our blood and our treasure for so great an end.

Against such a combination as that, the powers of wickedness will fight in vain, and can await the future with unshaken confidence in the strength of our arms and in the righteousness of our cause.

be a mistake to tie up wages to the cost of living, which in the end could benefit no one, because it could only give a violent impetus to the vicious spiral of alternately rising prices and wages, and that is a thing that all of us want to avoid.

WHAT are we to do to win and, if possible, to shorten this war? We must save, we must control imports, we must do without commodities that are not necessary, we must, if required, ration them so that all may share and share alike.

In these times of war I cannot guarantee—no one can guarantee—that the sacrifices of all are going to be equal.

It is becoming increasingly clear that the German Government has long planned the successive stages of a programme of conquest, and that its appetite grows by what it feeds upon.

TO-DAY the members of that Government do not hesitate to say that they desire to achieve the ruin of the British Empire, and no doubt they would rejoice if they could treat us as they are treating the victims already within their grip.

We on our side have no such vindictive designs.

But on the other hand, the German people must realise that the responsibility for the prolongation of this war, and all the suffering that it may bring in the coming year, is theirs, as well as that of the tyrants who stand over them.

They must realise that the desire of the Allies for a social, human, just Christian settlement cannot be satisfied by assurances which experience has proved to be worthless.

NEW GRAMOPHONE RECORDS

Schubert and Sibelius

THE recent recording of Sibelius's Fifth Symphony, made for H.M.V. by the Boston Symphony Orchestra under Serge Koussevitzky, takes one back in memory to 1915.

In that year the great Finnish composer's fiftieth anniversary was celebrated as a national event and it was then that the symphony was heard for the first time. At once, the report runs, it seemed a much gayer work than had been usual with Sibelius. Men prophesied that it would even become popular.

Now 25 years having passed, it remains admittedly the most impressive and attractive of Sibelius's symphonies and one of the most direct in its appeal. Popular it will never be. That word may be used for "Finlandia" and the Valse Triste, not for the Fifth. For with all its apparent high spirits and the lightness of much of its texture there surrounds it an atmosphere too keen for what mid-European consider gaiety; while the southern races, who seldom take kindly to Sibelius's music, would call it ice-cold. Manifestly it is determined and forceful music. There is nothing pretty about it.

Whether the cause be the American style of recording, or

I HAVE just spent a few happy hours with Mr. Ross. Leonard Q. Ross—you may know him.

He is hot from New York full of the fun he has picked up there. It seems he has been doing the sights as if he were a stranger to the place.

Which he isn't. He knows it as well as you and I think we know Hongkong.

If you don't know Mr. Ross I'll introduce you. But just let me pass on what he told me after his Grand Tour of New York.

THERE was, for instance, the conversation between two actors which he overheard in the Cafe Royal, New York's forum of Jewish art. They were obviously discussing, in their colourful way, a new production:

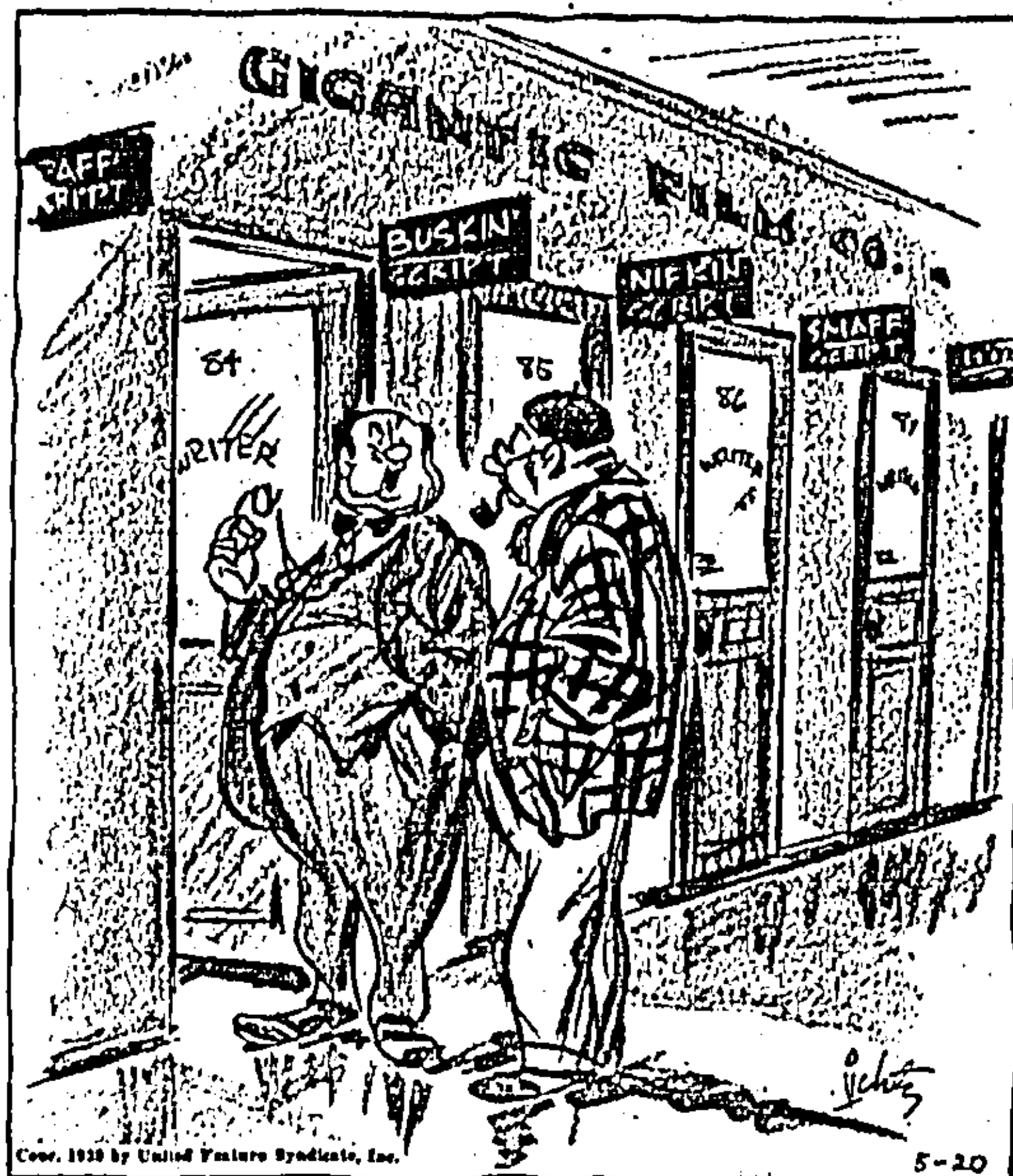
"It stinks."
"Why stinks, all of a sudden? It's foist class directed no?"
"Short and sweet—it stinks."
"You making me sick!"

"All right, so it don't stink. It's only got a smell, you should podden me, it could kill a box."

"Ha, ha, ha, ha, hal, Pleese, Veintraub, Honist to Gott, you killink me. So how did you like the performance?"

"You were movelous!"
"Well, I wasn't exactly movelous, though it's nice you should

GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



"Where's Buskin? His office looks like it ain't been slept in for some time!"

Fun in Strange Places

say so. Toisday night you shoulda see me. Toisday I was movelous."

AND sullen, though colourful Herman Tegr, a leading Cafe Royal figure, who said to Ross suddenly:

"Why no ask how long I am?"
"How long are you?" I asked.
"Twenty-nine years same place!" he cried.

That (said Mr. Ross, with feeling) will give you a rough idea of what our conversation was like.

ANOTHER time Mr. Ross found himself in the Fathers-to-be-papal Waiting Room of a maternity hospital (how he must have got round). The strange literature, the fragments of tortured imagination which he found in the "Fathers' Book," a thoughtfully provided volume, in which these tormented souls are asked to write their thoughts while waiting. Out of Mr. Ross's vast collection I particularly liked these:

TO THE STAFF OF THIS JOINT
One thing burns me up!
To be treated like a pup.
Listen, all you Docs and Nurses
Prancing in your stiff white
shirts,
You shouldn't have a thing to do
If guys like me didn't break the
path for you!

So don't treat me quite so gruff,
Or ne'er again will I do my stuff!

THEN WHERE WILL YOU BE?
I'm damn mad.

(I think you'll have to admit—commented Mr. Ross—that Jack had the docs and nurses there, hands down.)

YEA, TEAM!
Baby! Baby! Do your stuff!
16 hours is enough!
Be you gigolo,
Be you vamp,
Get moving, you little scamp!

ROSALIE A.
The music goes round and round.
The doctors go round and round.
The nurses go round and round.
The bills go round and round.
The husbands go round and round.
The mothers go round and round.

Does Baby go round and round?
What is the meaning of it all?
INQUIRING MIND.

THEN, finally, we had the priceless letter sent by the famous Mr. Barney, "Napoleon of the Men's Clothing Trade," to a furniture dealer who wanted a new coat for one he had bought a year before because moths had eaten it.

Dear Mr. Furniture Man—
When you can sell beds guaranteed to keep out bugs, I will sell coats guaranteed to keep out moths.—
Respectfully, MR. BARNEY.

Then, as an afterthought, he added:

P.S.—Your complaint is actually a compliment. Moths have very delicate teeth. They eat only the finest, softest woolsens. That shows you the kind of coat you had.

WELL, that's Mr. Ross. You can meet him, too, if you like. Just get his new book, The Strangest Places (Constable, 7s. 6d.). You'll find it excellent company for the black-out or (as was my luck) the sick bed.

J. V.

Brain-teasers

1. See if you can draw four straight lines that will pass through the nine dots without lifting your pencil from the paper. No line must be travelled over twice.

ANSWERS TO THE FOLLOWING TEASERS WILL BE FOUND UPSIDE DOWN BELOW.

2. Which is the larger of the following paper sizes, Foolscap or Small post?

3. There are three Marx Brothers, Groucho, Harpo and Chico. Can you remember the name of the other one who used to be in this act?

4. Who married "Lorna Doone"?

5. Here are five planets, Saturn, Uranus, Jupiter, Pluto and Mercury. Can you name the remaining four?

6. Which is the lightest in boxing weights, bantam, fly-weight or feather?

7. Which of the following are spirits:

(a) Kummel, (b) Vodka, (c) Rum, (d) Curacao, (e) Sack.

8. Name the M.P. who is advocating sex education for women in National Service?

9. Is it true to say that Venus was the Greek goddess of love?

10. Who wrote the classic Irish play "The Plough and the Stars"?

(a) Liam O'Flaherty, (b) Eugene O'Neill, (c) Sean O'Casey, (d) W. B. Yeats, (e) Padraic Colum.

11. "And woman is only a woman, but a good cigar is a smoke." Who said this?

12. Who played the lead in the original version of Noel Coward's "Bitter Sweet"?

TEASERS' ANSWERS

1. Foolscap.
2. Small post.
3. Chico.
4. John R. Squire.
5. Venus.
6. Fly-weight.
7. (a) and (b).
8. Mr. J. H. Thomas.
9. No.
10. Sean O'Casey.
11. "And woman is only a woman, but a good cigar is a smoke."
12. Noel Coward.

Spotting The Rank MAJOR

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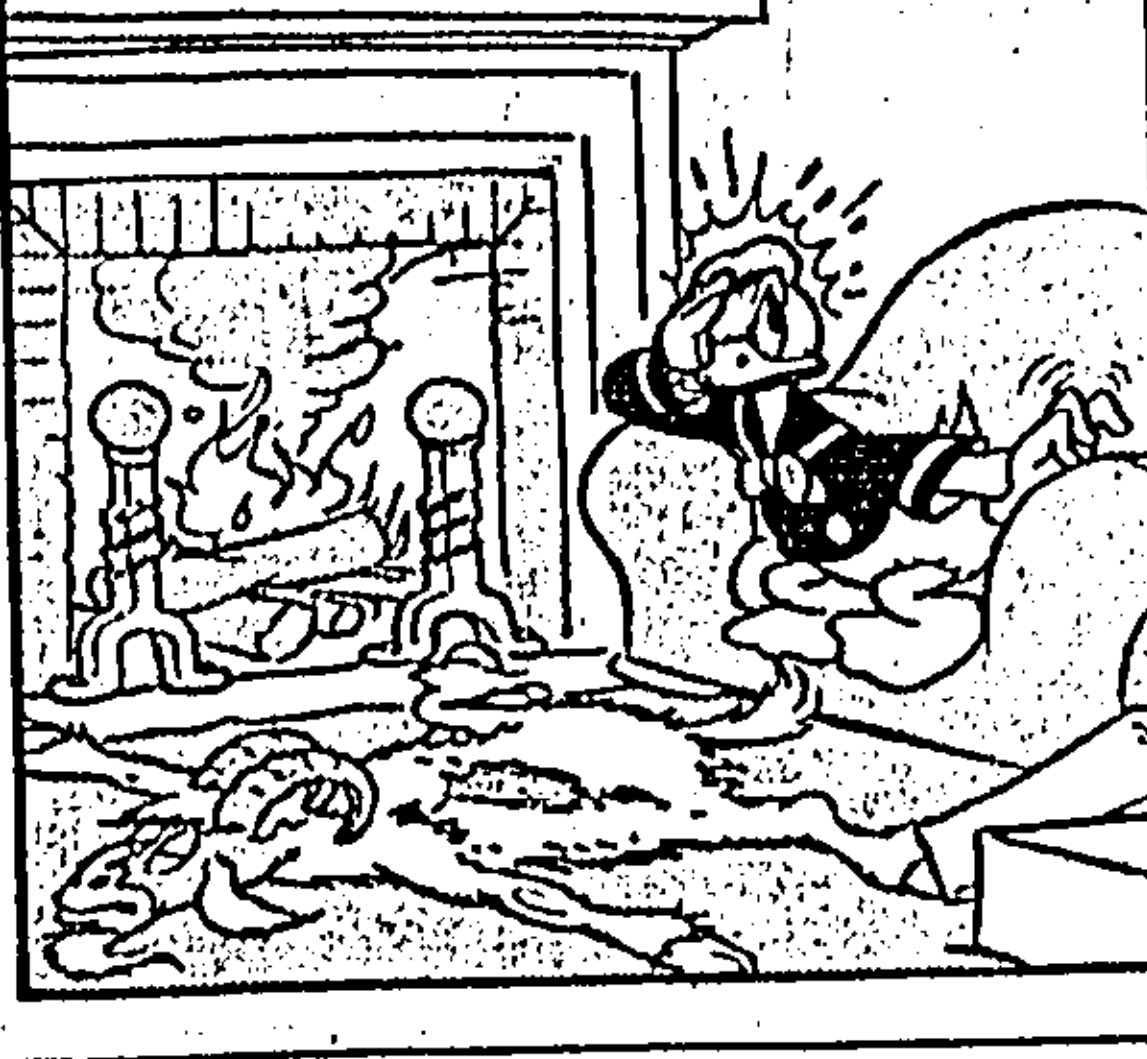
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The gunmen escaped.
Mr. Carline formerly worked in the Chinese Customs in Kowloon and served in the British Navy during the world war. He leaves a Chinese wife and daughter in Shanghai.—United Press.

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Allies Facing Difficult Situation NORWAY CAMPAIGN WILL NOT BE EASY

LONDON, Apr. 28 (Reuter).—"There has been much talk about treachery and the use of the fifth column in Norway but not everyone may realise that this is part of the doctrine created by the German General Staff and the Nazi Government," said Captain Cyril Falls, military correspondent of "The Times" in a B.B.C. broadcast to-day.

ESCAPED CAPTIVITY

British Seamen In Stirring Drama
LONDON, Apr. 28 (Reuter).—Forty seven British seamen who escaped from the Nazis at Narvik arrived at Newcastle to-day.

Thirty two were from the Newcastle steamer, North Cornwall, 4,304 tons, which was captured by the Germans the day before the first Narvik battle. Seven were from the steamer Blythmore, 6,582 tons, and eight were from the steamer Mersington Court, 5,141 tons. The men of the North Cornwall said that they had been kept prisoners in a whaling ship but when the first battle of Narvik started they were put ashore under guard. They escaped and, after walking 26 miles through the snow for 17 hours, came to a village where they were greatly surprised to find about 130 men from the destroyer Hardy and a number of men from other merchant ships. The seamen were accommodated in a school-room until after the second battle of Narvik when they signalled to the British destroyers and were taken off.

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H.K.T.
12.15 p.m. Short Service of Intervention.
12.30 Variety with Turner Layton, Murgatroyd and Winterbottom and Others.
1.0 Local Time Signal and Weather Report.
1.03 Billy Cotton and His Band in Dance Music.
1.30 Reuter and Rugby News, Weather Forecast and Announcements.
1.45 A Programme of Scottish Songs.
2.15 Close down.
6.0 "For the Children."
6.30 Closing local Stock Quotations.
6.32 Hungarian Folk Music by Magyar Inne an His Hungarian Gypsy Orchestra.
Once I Had A Dear Mother; The Sun Is In Love With The Moon; Cockchafer, Yellow Cockchafer; Bihardi's Lament.
6.42 Light Orchestral Selections.
7.0 Studio—"Contemporary Ballet at the Vic-Wells School."
7.30 London Relay—The News.
8.0 Local Time Signal, Weather Report and Announcements.
8.03 This week's programmes.
8.07 Debroy Somers Band in a "Review of Revues."
With vocal refrain by Dan Donovan.
8.24 Lucienne Boyer (Vocal) and Waltzes by the Orchestra Mascotte.
8.50 Dance Music by Gerald and His Orchestra.
9.15 London Relay—News Summary.
9.38 London Relay—"Under Nazi Rule."
9.45 A Short Concert by Pablo Casals (Cello) and Ignaz Friedman (Piano).
10.12 Rachmaninoff—Symphony No. 2 in E Minor, Op. 27.
Eugene Ormandy and the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra.
11.0 Close down.

The Germans had hoped that in Norway, as in Denmark, there would be little or no resistance. They also miscalculated the naval factor. The Norwegians are resisting and the Allied troops are going to their aid, while the German Navy has been so crippled that it is now a less serious menace in the calculations of the Allies and even the neutrals.

Two Big Difficulties
The situation in Norway is difficult for two main reasons:—
1. Although we can interrupt the passage of German troops to Oslo and have indeed already caused thousands of casualties of the most serious kind to their morale—through death by drowning—it is practically impossible to stop this traffic altogether. In fact the Germans can send reinforcements with less difficulty than can the Allies.

2.—The Nazi air bases are closer so that their planes can harry Allied troops more than we can theirs. We have already done a good deal towards offsetting this by bombing their air bases and have indeed inflicted heavier losses than we have suffered.

Taken By Surprise
But it must be remembered that the Germans are, at the moment, in possession of most of the airfields in Norway so that we can operate only on a small scale. By far the greatest difficulty, and one which must put a temporary check on plans for taking Trondheim, is the fact that the gallant Norwegian troops were taken entirely by surprise.

The Norwegians had no chance to mobilise their men or resources. Lack of military training and experience in a country which has not been at war for well over a century are factors of difficulty which must be surmounted. It is largely due to this that the Germans managed to advance so rapidly up the two valleys from Oslo, the Gudbrandsdal and Celerdal.

Not An Easy Campaign
We did not expect this campaign to be easy. More troops are being landed supported by anti-aircraft guns. Despite repeated attacks from the south the Germans are still some way from the garrison at Trondheim. It is this advance which is of real importance, not the setback at Steinkjer which was a minor affair due to the local commander's justifiable anxiety to cover as much ground as possible towards Trondheim before the enemy advanced.

The damage at Steinkjer could be quickly repaired if the main German forces advancing up the two valleys are held up. This is the new battle we shall be watching for during the next few days.

NAZI AIR RAIDS

Civilians Bombed And Machine-Gunned

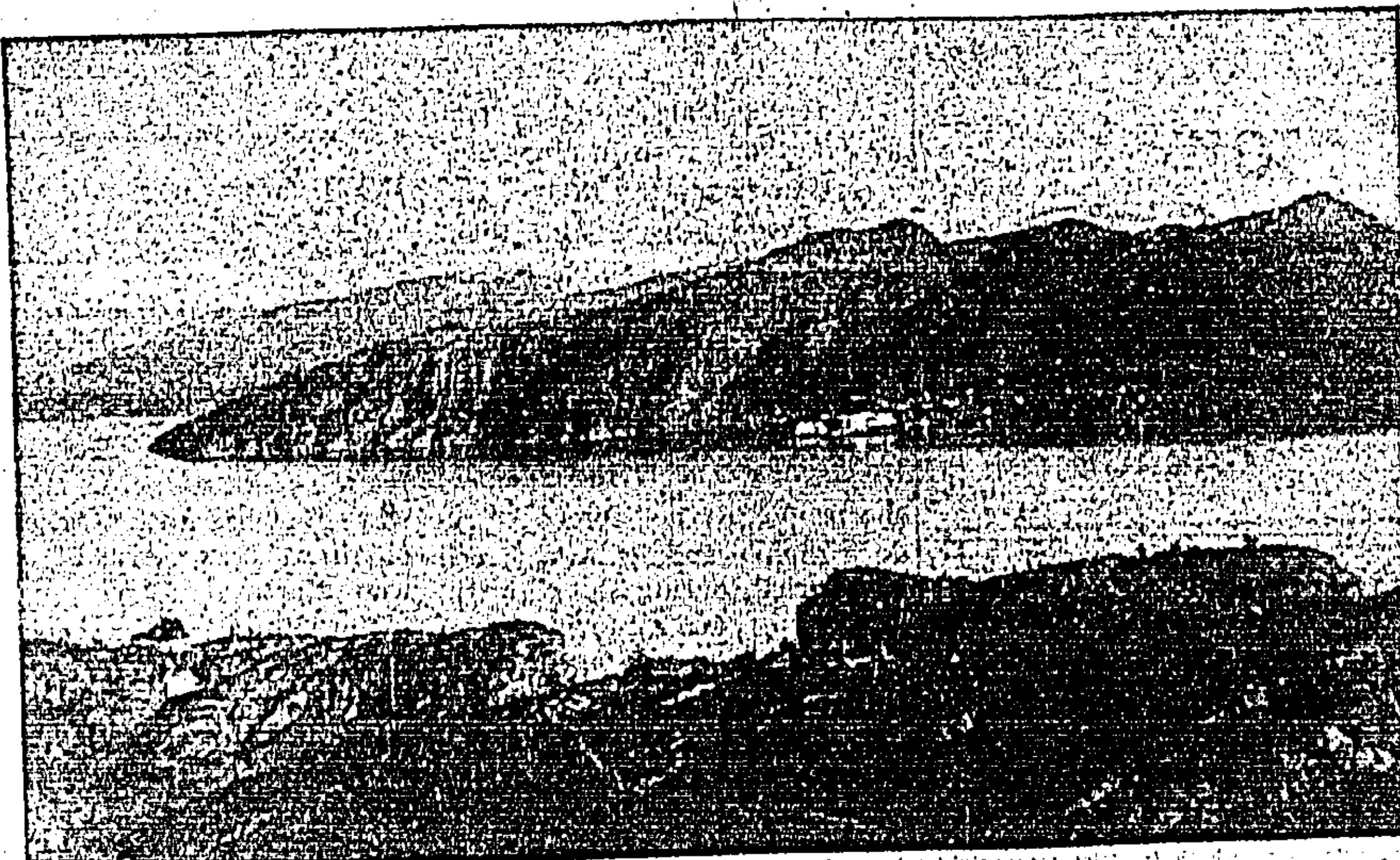
LONDON, Apr. 28 (Reuter).—The Norwegian telegraph agency states that German bombers made a fresh wave of raids during the week-end.

The undefended town of Aalesund was subjected to a terrific attack lasting over two hours. Six planes crossed and re-crossed the city, dropping 500-pound bombs.

Direct Hit On Church

Many private houses were completely destroyed and many others made uninhabitable. A large Church which had an enormous cross clearly marked on the roof, received a direct hit from a low-flying plane. People in the streets were machine-gunned and Red Cross workers trying to save the injured were forced to retreat to shelter owing to machine-gun fire. Molde was heavily bombed on Sunday afternoon.

GERMANS CONTROL THIS FORT IN NORWAY



(KVARVEN, on left) is the fortified entrance to Bergen Harbour and is now in German hands. The port of Bergen is on the extreme left and oil depot is across water on extreme right.

Special Description Of The Trondheim Front ALLIED WAR MACHINE WORKING SMOOTHLY

LONDON, Apr. 28 (Reuter).—"Reuter's" special correspondent reports that the Allied machine is working smoothly and efficiently along the front which is north of Trondheim with the Allied forces there.

Already many thousands of British and French troops have safely disembarked at Namsos and have moved up silently to points of action around Steinkjer. "Reuter's" correspondent was officially informed that the Allies were forced to abandon Steinkjer itself last week because the town was completely gutted by German incendiary bombs. However, strong British, French and Norwegian units are now in a position north of the town.

Newsman's Hazardous Trip
The correspondent, who reached the north Trondheim region after a most hazardous 36 hour journey from the Swedish frontier by a horse-drawn sledge over the mountains and frozen lakes in central Norway, relates the story of the capture of a crew of three when a German bomber was forced to land on Lake Imningheim. The capture was effected by three Norwegian peasants and a Customs official to whom the Germans politely surrendered while the concealed peasants covered the airmen with rifles.

The correspondent also tells of seeing a low-flying German bomber bombing a railway station and machine-gunning the British detachment.

Position Improves
The correspondent interviewed General Carton Dewart at the British headquarters in a little Norwegian cottage. The General said the position was now much better as the men were settling down and were happy in their new environment. Reinforcements were arriving in good numbers.

The German air attacks had greatly diminished since the Allied anti-aircraft defences and fighter planes had come into action in the war zone.

Two Bombers Shot Down

There had been no raid on Namsos for four days although on one occasion German planes came over on a reconnaissance flight at a great height.

General Carton Dewart said that two German bombers had already been brought down by British fighters near Namsos.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT TAIKOO

The collapse of an iron bracket in a workshop in the Taikoo Dockyard yesterday severely injured two workmen, one of whom subsequently died in hospital. The men were Mak Hung, 30, whose left foot was badly crushed, and Leung Mak-yeung, 27, who suffered a severely lacerated left foot. Mak died in the Queen Mary Hospital.

"Inconceivable Provocation" Alleged DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST SLAVS

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

ROME, Apr. 28 (UP).—The Italian press, including the "Messaggero" and "Popolo di Roma," to-day gives prominence to despatches from Florence describing anti-Yugo-Slavian demonstrations there.

SOVIET DEMARCHE

Maintenance Of Swedish Neutrality

STOCKHOLM, Apr. 28 (Reuter).—According to the Tallinn correspondent of the "Aften Bladet," the Soviet Government has made a demarche to Berlin regarding the maintenance of Sweden's neutrality.

The correspondent adds that it is not impossible that similar demarches have been made to the Allied Powers.

Nothing Is Known

LONDON, Apr. 28 (Reuter).—A spokesman of the Soviet Embassy stated to-night that nothing is known in London of the report that the Soviet Government has made a demarche to Berlin with regard to the maintenance of Sweden's neutrality.

According to the despatches, numerous students marched the streets of Florence carrying flags, after which they held a mass meeting at which the recent Slovene manifesto calling for the restitution of Trieste was denounced.

All the newspapers stress that the demonstration was carried out in an orderly manner.

The "Popolo di Roma," referring to the Slovak manifesto, brands it as "inconceivable provocation on the part of the Slovenes."

Paris Statement

PARIS, Apr. 28 (Reuter).—The Foreign Office informed Reuter to-day that it was impossible to confirm or deny the report of a demarche from Moscow.



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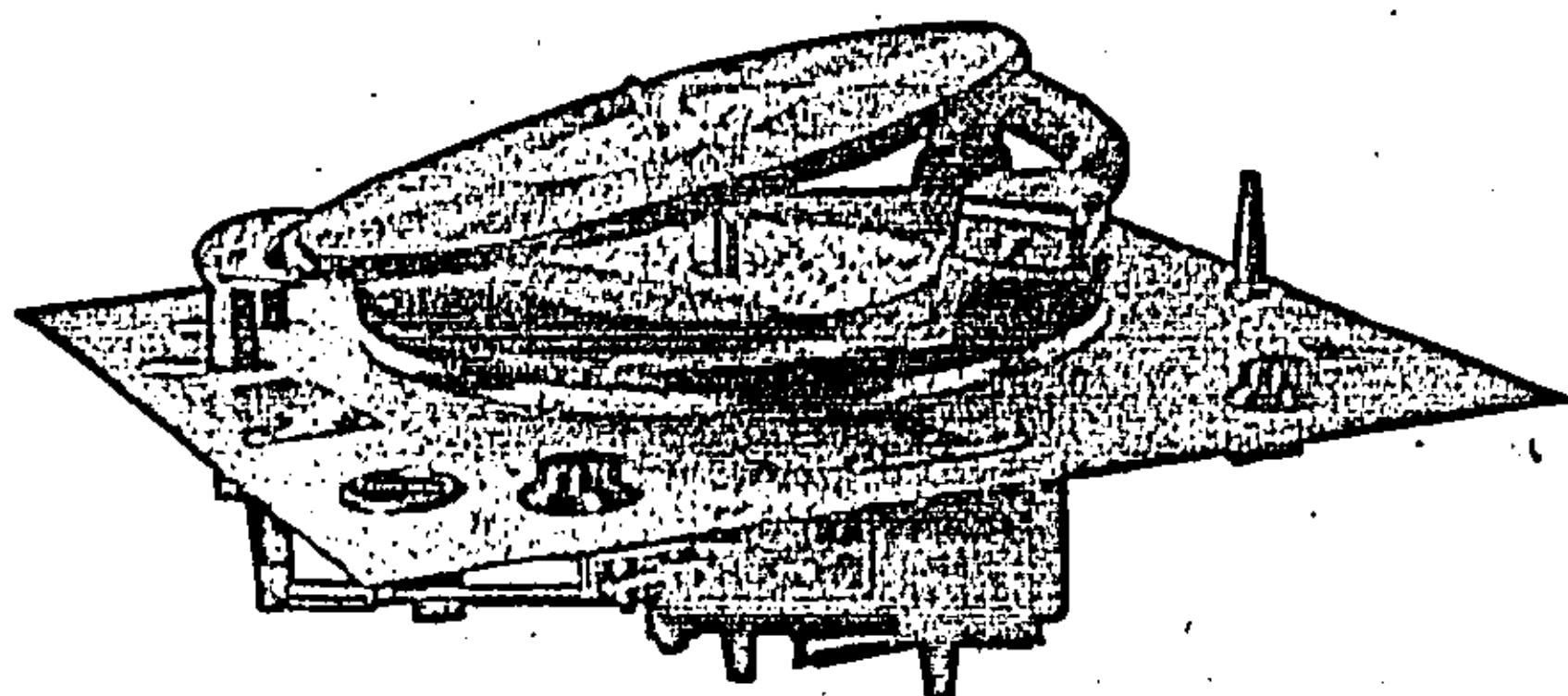
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**The
Hongkong Telegraph**

Monday, April 29, 1940.

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Nazis In Poland

Two interesting items of news come from Italy. The first is that Hitler has refused to allow an envoy from the Vatican to visit Poland. It was generally understood that when Ribbentrop saw the Pope he complained that the accounts given in the broadcasts from the Vatican of the sufferings of Poland were based on misleading reports. It is impossible to discover now the full details of past crimes, but a visit of inspection to-day would throw a good deal of light on present conditions. It was believed that Ribbentrop offered facilities for such a visit and that the Pope accepted the offer and suggested the Papal Nuncio in Berlin as an envoy. This may or may not be true. If it is true, the Nazis have since thought better of it. The significance of their decision is obvious. It will only confirm the impression made on the Vatican by the news received from the Primate of Poland. The news of this refusal comes just after the news that the Nazis have asked the Government of the United States to withdraw its consulate from Warsaw.

The acute tension created between the Nazis and the Vatican by the behaviour of the Nazis in Poland gives a specially odd look to the second piece of news from Rome. For while the Pope has pronounced such strong condemnation on that behaviour, the Italian Government has gone out of its way to pay a compliment to the Nazi ruler of Poland, Frank, who has made himself notorious by his ruthless oppression. He is to receive an honorary degree from the University of Modena. The honour is to be given him on the proposal of the Minister of Justice. In Poland, as in Czechoslovakia, Nazi spite has been vented specially on the universities. It would be interesting to know how the Orator who presents Frank for his degree will touch on this aspect of his energetic career. In the fifties of last century an Austrian marshal who had made himself famous by the cruelty with which he had suppressed Italian and Hungarian rising was roughly handled by Barclay and Perkins's draymen when he was rash enough to visit London. In Brussels he only just escaped with his life. It would have been a shock to all the British friends of the Italian Risorgimento in those days to know that a German who had been even more cruel than Haynau would one day receive high honour from an Italian university while still pursuing his career of crime. The University of Modena might recall a famous poem in which Victor Hugo asked a bishop who had hastened to condone the coup d'état to wait till the blood had been washed from the pavement. But the blood shed by Louis Napoleon in December, 1852, was the most trifle compared to the blood shed by the new Doctor.

MR. J. M. KEYNES wants to pay for the war by deducting a portion of practically everybody's income as a forced loan during the war years, to be repaid by the Government when the war was over.

A forced loan would be paid by everybody with incomes over a certain exemption limit. This limit would be something like 35s. a week for a single person, and 46s. for a married man, with extra allowances for children.

Mr. Keynes believes that this is the only way to stop inflation. He argues that if the mass of the people are not forced to reduce their spending by a forced loan, prices during the war will rise rapidly, and although wages will follow they will never catch up.

The majority of the population will thus, he believes, suffer a permanent loss of real income. Under his plan they would be forced to reduce their spending now, but would get their money back after the war.

Since Mr. Keynes specially wants the Labour Movement to consider his plan, the London "Daily Herald" invited him to answer certain questions asked by Douglas Jay, its City Editor.

Read This, Then Ask Yourself...

Is it really so
easy to be brave?

THE war is still being fought mainly at sea, so far as Britain is concerned. And from the sea we are getting almost daily stories of heroism that rival any of the last war.

As a reporter I have interviewed in the past few weeks scores of survivors from ships which were struck without warning. Let us build up from what these people have told me a picture of the scene at sea just before the enemy strikes.

There is the distant thud of the propeller. An occasional creak, and the regular lapping of cloven waves. At their stations are members of the crew, their vigilance intensified by war-time hazards. In cabins and lounges are passengers—men, women and children. And in a flash that unseen hazard strikes.

The bows of the ship go wide and the foremost reels to port. The boat has struck a mine. How would you behave in such a crisis?

There are two distinct types among the people on board—the seaman and the passenger. And, of course, they react quite differently to the crisis before them. What do they think and do during those terrible moments when they are face to face with death? Let me tell you.

THE SEAMAN

Shipwreck is one of the things he is disciplined to meet calmly. On a cargo ship every man knows his duties. He has no passengers to aid and calm. It is simply out with the boats and over the side.

It is easier to get a boat away from a cargo ship than it is from a passenger liner.

So this is the sort of survivor-story I have been getting from the average seaman:

"When it hit us I was snuggled down in my bunk. My old ticker did a couple of ups-and-downs, but then I remembered I'd gone to sleep with my trousers on. I knew our cargo would keep us up for a

while yet, so I didn't hurry—not so as you'd notice, anyway.

"We went up to the boat deck, and going past the galley door saw Joe, the steward, pretty worried. He couldn't find Ginger, the cat. So I hopped down at again, and Joe goes for'ard.

"We had to let up looking for the little devil when the Old Man yells at us to get up to the boat deck, pronto. And it was only when the poor old packet gave a sigh and up-ended that I found I'd left my mouth organ behind."

No panic, you will have noticed. Just a calm survey of the situation and a few unbelievably casual thoughts. This, composite-seaman I have quoted is just an ordinary seaman who doesn't want to die. The only reason why he didn't think of death was because he had every faith in the arrangements made by the Board of Trade for his safety.

He was excited, yes. But not frightened.

THE PASSENGER...

The situation as seen by the passenger is very different. He does not know the sea; in many cases does not like it. He is not disciplined to meet an emergency on shipboard. He has his boat drill, but it is not an enduring lesson.

So when the shock comes, he feels that death is very near. Hours afterwards, safe on shore, you still see the staring, fear-filled eyes that the explosion has caused.

"My first thought was amazement at the fact that I wasn't hurt. Then suddenly fear and dread seized me.

"My wife and child were in their cabin. How were they? Where was my life-belt? Had I got my wallet on me? Where was our boat station?"

"Then, somehow or other, I was through the smoking room door and out on the deck, crying my wife's name. Suddenly I was holding her hand and carrying our child."

"I don't remember thinking of anything else after that other than the three of us must keep together. After the first few moments you don't think of dying."

"I was glad that I hadn't panicked. I saw nobody who did. It wasn't

because we'd stopped ourselves—got ourselves under control.

"In my case I know it was because I had too much else to think about. I might have gone a bit mad if my wife and child hadn't been there."

"On the other hand, finding myself uninjured after the first shock, I might even have thrilled at the adventure I had been alone. I can say that now I am safe. It's easy to be brave with a whole skin on you."

Then, of course, we must not forget the impressionable mind of the children who, unfortunately, always seem to be on board in large numbers. And so...

THE CHILD...

What effect has a shipwreck on the very young? It is difficult to probe infant minds, but I know of at least one small child who will be terrified of water for the rest of her life.

She was a passenger on one mined ship with father, mother and elder sister. She was only two years old. Into one boat had gone mother and sister, while still on the deck were the small child and her father.

The boat was lowered away—full—before the father could place his child in the mother's waiting arms. There were no more boats in the davits on that side of the ship, which was settling rapidly.

So he dropped the child overboard, hoping against hope that the mother or someone in the boat would catch her.

She fell into the sea and a seaman dragged her by the hair into the boat. The father jumped himself; was rescued by another boat. On land the family was reunited.

Warm and fed, the two-year-old child seemed to have forgotten her ordeal when I spoke to the father. She was in his arms. Suddenly she whimpered, buried her head on her father's shoulder, and cried: "Daddy—don't throw me into the water!"

G. Leslie Carter

Debate Between

J. M. KEYNES &

(The Famous Economist)

Douglas JAY

(Daily Herald City Editor)

Here is what they both have to say:—

★ ★ ★
J. M. Keynes: The fate of my proposals mainly depends on how Labour receives them.

I believe that they are greatly in the interests of the working classes and offer the only way by which the worker will obtain a real reward for his war effort.

But they are novel, complicated and difficult; capable of many variations and amendments and improvements; touching human and social and political, quite as much as economic, problems. Full public discussion both on principle and on details is very advisable before we come to a conclusion.

Jay: By what argument or calculation exactly do you maintain that forced saving—even by people with incomes below £5 a week—is necessary to pay for the war? Keynes: This calculation is based on the Chancellor's statement that

the Government will have to absorb nearly half the total national income and on an estimate of our potential output.

Most authorities consider that I have not gone far enough, and that, so far from aggregate working-class consumption being increased, it will have to be diminished.

It is a matter of opinion whether the exemption limit should be put at £5 a week or lower. My own feeling is that, while incomes of less than £5 should be left off lightly, the limit of total exemption for a man with a family should be nearer £3.

Are you aware that those with less than £5 a week are responsible for nearly two-thirds of the whole consumption of the country? Yet I estimate that less than a quarter of my savings-less would be raised from them.

It would not be fatal to my scheme to take more of the savings from the class above £5 a week. It is for others to say whether it would be fair that the man with nearly £5 a week should maintain or increase his consumption and leave

the whole of the war effort to be shouldered by others.

Jay: Why do you wish to allow the small minority of wealthy (with property of over £10,000) to be paid interest and offered repayment for their savings instead of having them appropriated by a Capital Levy?

Do you not agree that a permanent increase in big property-owners' claims on the national income would be far more evil even than a temporary inflation?

Keynes: I was in favour of a Capital Levy after the last war, and would be in favour of one after this war, if the circumstances prove similar. But it is precisely the temporary inflation which will increase the claims of the rich. The object of my plan is to prevent a repetition of what happened last time.

Much better that the working class should have savings than that they should be deprived of the value of their earnings by inflation, even if the inflation is temporary.

I should not oppose a modification of my scheme to allow no interest on the compulsory savings of the surtax class. But the idea that the war can be financed by those with over £10,000 a year is a myth. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has pointed out that, if the whole of their incomes were taken away, this would not keep the war going for above a week or ten days out of the year.

★ ★ ★
Jay: When you first announced your plan you declared that prices could not be controlled by rationing alone, as it was only a "pseudo-remedy." But is not rationing an important part of the fight against inflation?

Keynes: There is a good case for establishing a standard subsistence of primary necessities available at a fixed price, with higher prices for other goods or for larger amounts.

This is rather a different idea from "rationing" as at present conceived, but I agree that it might be a useful addition to my plan.

Let me emphasise the main object of my plan. It will be physically impossible for the working classes to increase their present consumption. Yet they will be asked to increase their work. It follows that they can only be rewarded for their increased work by being given a title, which will allow them increased consumption after the war.

I do not want all the claims to future consumption which will arise out of the increase in the National Debt to belong to the richer classes. The working classes cannot be given increased present consumption, but they can be given a share in wealth, in other words, a claim on future consumption.

The alternatives to my plan all mean that the working classes will get nothing in return for their extra hours and effort.

★ ★ ★
Douglas Jay comments: I am glad Mr. Keynes does not object to abolishing all interest on the compulsory savings of the surtax class. It is vital to prevent the National Debt interest bill becoming unmanageably large.

If we allow the total debt interest claims of big property-owners during the war to rise from £250,000,000 to perhaps £1,000,000,000 there will be very little revenue available for social services for an indefinite period after the war.

This tragedy can only be avoided. If we prevent the claims of the rich, investors from increasing by imposing an annual capital tax during the war.

Of course, the incomes of those with capital of over £10,000 could, not, as Mr. Keynes says, pay for the war.

But by an annual capital tax a small slice of their securities could be taken from them (2 per cent. would raise £250,000,000 a year), and the Government could sell these securities to raise money during the war.

Those with incomes of over £5 a week should be able to buy these securities out of their savings. Their total spendable incomes—after deducting present taxation and saving—are at least £1,500,000,000 a year. If Mr. Keynes would support a capital levy after the war, why not an annual capital tax during the war?

STOLE, SOLD DAIRY FARM ICE BOXES

Convict's Bold Crime Earns Him New Sentence

At present serving six months' hard labour in Stanley Prison on a charge of conspiracy to rob, Leung Chiu was summoned before Mr. Macfadyen at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning accused of the theft of five ice boxes from the Dairy Farm on different dates during November and December 1939, and

MURDER IN PRISON ALLEGED

Convict Is Charged At Sessions

At present undergoing life imprisonment in connection with another murder, Li Shek-man, 32, was charged before the Chief Justice, Sir Atholl MacGregor, at the Criminal Sessions this morning with the murder of a fellow-prisoner, Lau Chuen, at Stanley Prison.

Li is alleged to have stabbed Lau on February 4, which resulted in his death on March 9. It was disclosed that Lau was a principal witness for the Crown when Li was charged with the murder of the master of a money-changer's shop at Hungnam in March, 1939.

Li was found guilty and condemned to death, but his sentence was later commuted to one of life imprisonment.

Mr. G. P. Murphy, Assistant Crown Solicitor, appears for the prosecution, and Li is defended by G. G. Shee, instructed by Mr. A. D. Silva.

Jury members are: Messrs. R. P. Phillips (Foreman), M. Zuk, J. C. Gardner, Tung King-man, U. Shuk-ki, Chen King-shing and Lau Chiu-kwok.

Crown's Case

Mr. Murphy said that at the time of the alleged stabbing, Lau was serving a sentence for keeping a heroin den. He had been in prison since June 26, 1939, and was due for discharge on February 5, the day after he was stabbed.

Li was also an inmate of Stanley Prison. In March, 1939 he was one of several men tried for murder at the Sessions, and at the trial Lau, who was an accomplice, turned King's evidence. This, Counsel suggested, was a very good reason why Li did not like Lau.

Continuing, Mr. Murphy said the events leading up to the death of Lau commenced on August 8 last, when he was attacked by Li. The incident occurred in the third ward, a place where Li had no right to be, and Counsel suggested that he went there deliberately, sought out Li and attacked him.

The next thing that happened in connection with the crime was on February 3. Lau was then quartered in cell 78 in "F" Hall and Li in "D" Hall, a separate building. Li worked in the tailoring shop and on that day he was one of 30 persons detailed to remain after the rest of the party had finished work. The 30 men were later handed over to a prison guard to bring back to their cells.

Gullible Warders

Li, however, did not return to his cell, and evidence would be given by the officer in charge of "B" Hall that he found his cell ticket had been removed and his chopsticks and towel missing. The officer very foolishly assumed that Li had been transferred to another ward and took no further action.

Meanwhile, Li had gone to "F" Hall where he told the officer in charge that he had just been discharged from hospital and that there was no room for him in "D" Hall. In point of fact Li had never been to hospital. This officer also seemed to have been rather gullible for he placed Li in "F" Hall without any further inquiries. Thus it came to pass that both Li and Lau were in the same hall, and Counsel submitted that the reason why they were there together was due to the cunning and subterfuge of Li.

Heard Loud Cry

February 4, the day of the alleged crime, was a Sunday and there was no labour for prisoners. It was also the day before the trial. Lau was to be released, and in accordance with the rules he was not allowed to join the other prisoners for morning exercise. Instead, he remained in his cell, No. 78.

Following exercise, the prisoners were led back to their respective cells and as the warden in charge was opening them one by one he heard a loud cry. Evidence would be given that as the prisoners were waiting to be ushered back to their cells, Li was seen to break from the column and rush across to cell No. 78.

The warden saw something in his hand and he was also seen making a downward and forward striking movement with it. He was immediately seized.

Lau was subsequently removed to Queen Mary Hospital, where he died on March 9, the cause of death being pneumonia and haemorrhage consequent on the attack. Before he died, Lau made a declaration, accusing Li of having stabbed him, and giving as his reason for this that he (Lau) was an informer. Li was present at the time and he alleged that Lau had the weapon first.

On the day following the attack, Li was medically examined and it was found that he had a "black eye" and a bruise at the back, probably caused by the warden striking him with a baton.

Accused's Statement
When formally charged, Li made a statement to the effect that Lau at-

February of this year. Det. Sergeant Baldwin prosecuted and said that in November the defendant was introduced to a cafe owner in Temple Street, Yau-mat, who was told that defendant worked in the Dairy Farm and would be able to supply ice boxes at a reasonable figure.

Purchased For \$150

Resulting from this, the cafe owner was taken down to the Dairy Farm's godown where he picked out two ice boxes and purchased them at \$150. A receipt was given to him and this bore the name of the Dairy Farm.

The ice boxes having proved satisfactory, the cafe owner went to the defendant again a month later and obtained another box for \$50. He was given a similar receipt to that he received on the first occasion.

Continuing, the Det. Sergeant said during November an icebox which had been hired by a school teacher was returned to the Dairy Farm as the hire period had expired. After this, the defendant went to the teacher and told him that he could have the ice box for \$50.

This person thought that defendant had been sent by the Dairy Farm as he had seen defendant in the firm, and therefore he bought the icebox and was given a similar receipt. Shortly afterwards another icebox was sold to a Chinese woman, for \$28. This woman too, had seen defendant at the Dairy Farm.

Det. Sergeant Baldwin said the money received by defendant through these transactions amounted to about \$208. The accused was serving a six months' imprisonment sentence and the thefts had been discovered by the Dairy Farm following his arrest.

Three Months' Hard Labour

Defendant was sentenced to three months' hard labour for two of the thefts, this term is to run consecutively with the one he is now serving. For the other three thefts, defendant was sentenced to three months' hard labour, this sentence to run concurrently with the others.

Mr. E. M. Hanlon of the Dairy Farm was present in Court and intimated through Det. Sergeant Baldwin that the return of the iceboxes sold by the defendant would be arranged privately with the people concerned.

HOW NAZIS PLOTTED TO OVERRUN SCANDINAVIA

FROM PAGE ONE

"We would have been in a better position to-day if Britain had really had disembarkment parties prepared."

"We are not happy to have to admit that our Legation in Berlin had proof that German embarkment parties were sailing from German ports a week before the attack on Norway started."

LEGATIONS MISLED

"We now have statements from members of our Legation that they knew for some weeks that German troops were being embarked from various German ports."

"No declarations were given to them, and they did not inform us, because they did not believe that these German troops were intended for an attack on Norway."

"The British Intelligence Service also knew of these preparations. If they had only informed us, it would have been most helpful in our preparing for any eventuality."

TOOK NO PRECAUTIONS

"As it was, we took no precautions whatever and were caught entirely by surprise."

"The fact that the Allies never informed the Norwegian Government at any time of Germany's intentions is evidence that they looked upon Norway as absolutely neutral and in no way prepared to become their Ally. Like us, they did not believe that the German embarkations were for the purpose of invading Norway."

A fine of \$2,300 or six months' hard labour was imposed on Ng Fook, of Des Voeux Road West, by Mr. Edwards at the Central Magistracy this morning for possession of 330 lbs. of dutiable tobacco on April 23. The tobacco was ordered to be confiscated.

Heckled him first and that anything he did was done in self-defence. "The case for the Crown," Mr. Murphy concluded, "is that this is a deliberate and brutal attack by Li on Lau, who was an informer, and that the motive for the crime is revenge."

The case is proceeding.

ST. ANDREW'S A.D.C. TO PRESENT FOUR PLAYS



The St. Andrew's Amateur Dramatic Club is to present four short plays to-morrow and again on Wednesday at the St. Andrew's Church Hall. Here is a scene from "Lobelia Scores," with Iris Woolley, Eileen Bliss and Grace Darby.—Ming Yuen.

Ousted Steel Magnate Wants Public Inquiry

Promises Sensational Disclosures Of British Heavy Industry

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Apr. 28 (UP).—One of the most remarkable controversies in the history of Britain's steel industry is promised if the demand made by Sir William Firth, former chairman of Richard Thomas Company, for a public inquiry into the activities of those who, it is reported, on behalf of rival steel sheet producers have ousted him from control of the concern, is permitted.

Sir William Firth was dismissed from his chairmanship of Britain's biggest steel sheet and tin plate company last week by the Bank of England.

The concern, the Richard Thomas Company is capitalised at £20,000,000.

"Incredibly Incorrect Things"

Sir William has sent a letter to the Bessemer branch of the Steel Trade's Federation comprising trade unionists urging Labour to press for a public inquiry.

"I am in a position conclusively to prove that incredibly incorrect things have been done," he said in his letter. "I do not wish for an inquiry for personal reasons, but on the grounds of public commercial and financial morality."

"If the Labour people of the country insist, an inquiry can hardly be avoided. I promise that no threats of law suits will deflect me from the determination to clean the slate in the interests of future generations in industry."

This letter was sent in reply to a letter from the secretary of the Federation expressing Labour's regret at his departure.

BITTER BATTLE RAGING

FROM PAGE ONE

Norway, "despite enemy air action against Andalsnes and our lines of communication."

"There has been light enemy air activity in the Narvik area, but this has in no way interfered with the Allied operations."

"There is no further news from the Narvik area."

Checked By Norwegians

STOCKHOLM, Apr. 29 (Reuter).—According to the military correspondent of the "Svenska Dagbladet," German troops advancing from Oslo along the Oslo-Bergen railway are reported to have been checked by Norwegian troops at Naes, north-west of Oslo.

This German force is now 85 miles from the other force advancing along the same railway from Bergen which captured Voss.

If the troops from Oslo break through the present Norwegian resistance, they will be faced with a long climb in snow-covered mountains. All roads from Norway to Sweden, except two, are now reported to be under German control.

CHUNGKING, Apr. 29 (Reuter).—A farewell party will be arranged for Mr. Shao Li-tzu, the new Chinese Ambassador to Russia, on April 30 by the Sino-Soviet Cultural Association, the China Branch of the International Peace Campaign and the People's Foreign Relations Association.

COLONIES IS ONE OF NAZIS WAR AIMS

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

BERLIN, Apr. 28 (UP).—Germany's Minister for Colonies, General Ritter von Epp, again announced Hitler's intention of winning colonial space in the current war.

"The Fuehrer's aim has been, and is now, to throw off the chains of Versailles," he declared.

"This means expanding out colonial territory now limited by the enemy."

"We must have our own materials from our own German lands overseas."

"There is enough space in the world to offer all the people an existence."

JAPANESE REPRISALS

Grim Evidence Of Revenge Raids

SHANGHAI, Apr. 29, (Reuter).—A long cordon of burnt-down villages within a few miles of Shanghai, still smoking and lifeless apart from howling dogs, affords grim evidence of Japanese punitive action in reprisal for guerilla raids, writes "Reuter's" representative, who was the first foreigner to effect entry into the strictly-guarded zone lying west of the city off Tsingpu Road.

"Villagers have told me how Japanese soldiers set fire to the homesteads and bayoneted the fleeing people. Several aged men were among the number killed. Women and children were wounded."

"Some bodies, still unburied grain and other foodstuffs and the roasted carcasses of livestock bear mute witness to the Japanese savagery."

"I passed 12 such desolate villages and I was informed that there are many others."

Pitiable Plight

"The wounded are in a pitiable plight and are unable to get medical assistance as they cannot obtain passes to get through the Japanese-manned barriers on the road to Shanghai."

The villages were burnt during daytime raids, the people declared, "because the Japanese are afraid to come out at night-time owing to guerillas."

Although a Japanese military spokesman denied to "Reuter" last week that the trouble caused by guerillas was negligible, it is obvious that the Japanese are compelled to tighten up precautions considerably. There are a number of apparently new military posts in the area and barracks have been built in the Hungiao Aerodrome.

It is believed that guerillas are making the fullest use of growing crops in harassing the small Japanese garrisons on the outskirts of Shanghai.

PRO-COMMUNIST JAPANESE

15 Men Indicted After 2½ Years

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

TOKYO, Apr. 28 (UP).—The Examining Magistrate of the Tokyo District Court has indicted fifteen Japanese "Popular Front" leaders on charges of having engaged in underground Communist activities.

The fifteen men have been held for 2½ years while investigations have been proceeding. Those indicted include Kanju Kato, a former member of the Diet. He was arrested after a tour of the China war fronts soon after the outbreak of hostilities in 1937.

COURT REWARDS GOOD DEED

Unemployed Man Who Caught Bag-Snatcher

A reward of \$5 was given to Ng Yau, 24, unemployed, by Mr. Hims-worth at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning for his effort in contributing to the arrest of a bag-snatcher who stole the handbag of Mrs. Hansen of 133 Hillwood Road. Mrs. Hansen was standing in Middle Road near Ashley Road yesterday when the snatching occurred. Ng saw the theft and caught up with the defendant after a chase of about 500 yards through Hankow Road and Granville Road.

Prison And The Cane
Wong Tuk 21, the alleged snatcher,

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SHIRTS of knitted cotton, Aertex Cellular and linen.

From \$5.00 to \$13.50.

SHORTS in white or khaki drill, linen or flannel in various colours.

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SOCKS of wool and cotton mixture in fawn, grey and white.

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From \$22.50 to \$45.00.

All prices less 10% cash discount.



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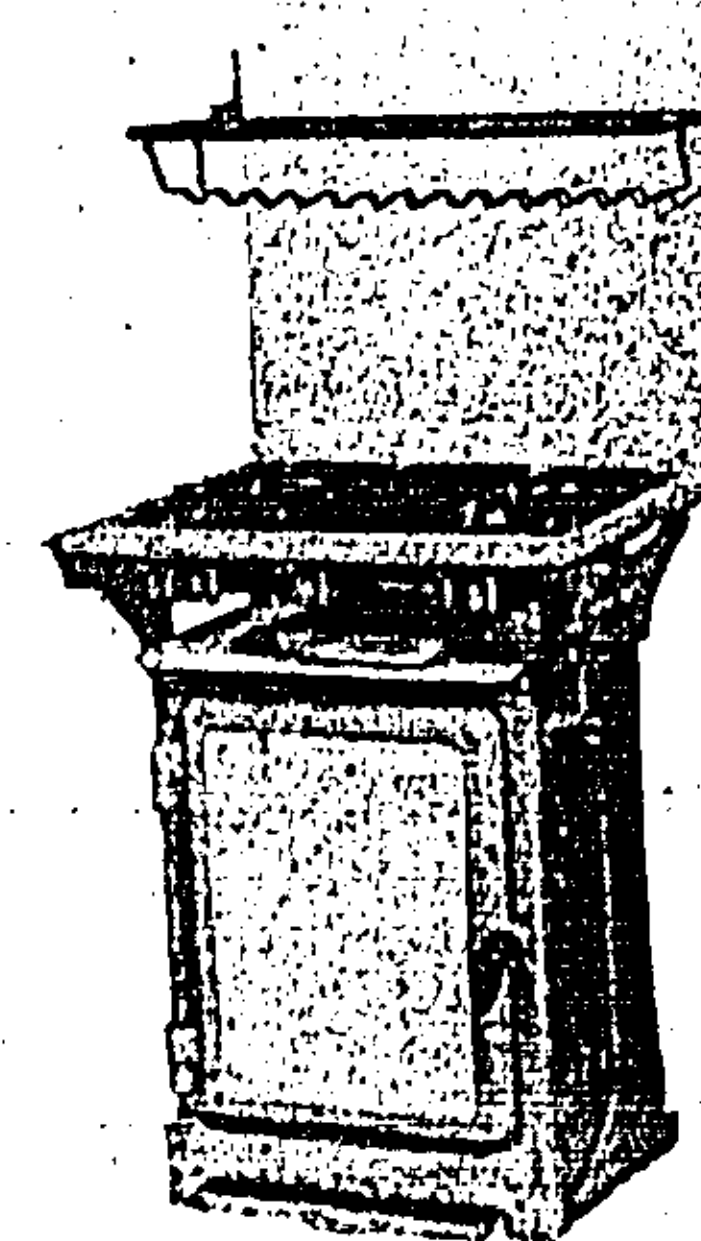
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was sentenced to four months' hard labour and eight strokes of the cane for the theft. Sub-Inspector Johnson prosecuted and drew the Court's attention to Ng, mentioning his good deed and adding that he was unemployed. After commending Ng, Mr. Hims-worth ordered that the reward be given him from the Poor Box.

KING'S

SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.30 P.M.

The master-detective
against his arch-enemy,
Moriarty, fiction's most
famous criminal genius,
in the unsurpassed mys-
tery thriller of all time!

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ALSO

TECHNICOLOR CARTOON

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And LATEST MOVIE-TONE NEWS REEL:

INVASION OF DENMARK AND NORWAY
LATEST FROM WESTERN FRONT
FINLAND SIGNING PEACE TREATY WITH SOVIETS
FINNS EVACUATING FROM ZONES CEDED TO RUSSIA

NEXT CHANGE "20,000 MEN A YEAR"

A 20th Century Fox Picture with Randolph Scott, Preston Foster, Margaret Lindsay

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RICH MAN - POOR GIRL

Robert Young

LEW AYRES - RUTH HUSSEY
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To-morrow: "THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII"

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MATINEES: 20c-30c-50c-70c

SHOWING TO-DAY

THE SCREEN'S GREATEST STORY - ITS OWN!

THE ROMANCE OF HOLLYWOOD
FROM BATHING BEAUTIES TO
WORLD PREMIERES!

HOLLYWOOD CAVALCADE

IN TECHNICOLOR

Alice Faye - Don Ameche

J. EDWARD BROMBERG - ALAN CURTIS
STUART ERWIN - JED PROUTY
BUSTER KEATON - DONALD MEER
GEORGE GIVOT - EDDIE COLLINS

Directed by IRVING CUMMINGS

Associate Producer: Harry Joan Brown. Screen Play by Sam

Produced by Harry Joan Brown and Sam Brown. Based upon an

original story by Sam Brown. A 20th Century-Fox Picture

NEXT CHANGE

A Re-issue of The Great "Old Favourite"
CLARK GABLE
JEANETTE McDONALD in "SAN FRANCISCO"
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Super-Production

Dine, Wine & Dance
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176-179 Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Tel. 50021.

NAZI PLAN FOILED BY MUSSOLINI

Submarine Warfare In
Mediterranean

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
PARIS, April 29, (UP).—A
report, approved by the French
censors, has been received in
Paris to the effect that Mussolini
has prevented two German sub-
marines based at Majorca from
raiding French shipping in the
Mediterranean.

According to the "Aux
Ecoetes," Mussolini has stub-
bornly refused to permit the war
to extend to the Mediterranean.
The submarines have been based
at Majorca since August last year,
when they were secretly detached
from the German naval units
manoeuvring off the Spanish coast.

It is stated that Mussolini has now
advised the Spanish Government to
order the submarines to either leave
or submit to internment.

In explanation, the Spanish
Government states that the sub-
marines have not yet been interned
because Spain has an option on their
purchase.

More Demonstrations
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
ROME, April 29 (UP).—Student
demonstrations against Yugo-Slavia
are still reported from Florence.

Simultaneously, a new burst of
Anglophobia appears in the Italian
Press, which accused the Allies of
trying to spread the war to Italy's
neighbours across the Adriatic. In
order to create a new war front
against Germany.

The reports from Florence state
that five hundred students de-
monstrated against Yugo-Slavia, de-
nouncing the recent manifesto issued
by the Nationalist Party in Yugo-
Slavia, asking for the restitution of
Trieste.

Signor Gayda, writing in the
"Voc d'Italia" to-day, accused
agents of Britain and France of being
the instigators of the manifesto.
"Italy must be prepared for the
spreading of the conflict in the near
future," Gayda said.

Victimised City Firm

\$2,187 Embezzlement
By Jardine's Clerk

Pleading guilty to six charges
of embezzling \$2,187.94 from
Jardine, Matheson and Co. Ltd.,
Koo Ka-ming, clerk of the
Company residing in Nathan
Road, was remanded for 24
hours by Mr. Edwards at the
Central Magistracy this morning.

Mr. Edwards mentioned that the
Rev. Higgs would like to say some-
thing before Koo was sentenced.
The charges against Koo were that
he embezzled \$585.50 on January 25;
\$257.15 on September 27, 1938;
\$391.50 on January 23, 1939; \$627 on
October 4, 1939; \$50.05 on March 18;
and \$320.65 on January 20.

Mr. Wynter-Blyth, appearing
for the Company, said Koo was em-
ployed for six years starting with
\$40 a month, and his present salary
was \$85. Koo was placed in charge
of invoices and stock records, and
made delivery of goods.

During stocktaking, serious dis-
crepancies were found in the actual
stocks and the stock records. In
some cases Koo had added items to
the invoices.

Mr. Wynter-Blyth said the dis-
crepancies totaled a loss of over
\$10,000, and he was able to prove
them. Goods concerned were wool.
Koo said his family expenses were
too much to meet from his salary.

MADRID, Apr. 28 (Reuter).—The
death is announced of the celebrated
Spanish painter, Hovquin Mir, aged
66.

Mother Starved: Son To Be Tried

A LEWISHAM, S.E., jury
found, recently, that a
woman of 79 died of starva-
tion. Her 56-year-old son
was arrested in court.

The jury returned a verdict of
manslaughter against the son, Ri-
chard Alfred Newth, of Brownhill-
road, Catford, S.E.

The coroner, Major W. H. White-
house, sent him for trial at the Old
Bailey.

Old Bread
The mother, Mrs. Bridget Eliza-
beth Newth, was found lying dead in
bed wearing only a few rags.

Police called by the son said the
only food in the house was some
bread which a baker said was 14 to
15 days old.

Newth told the Coroner work was
very slack in his trade. They
"scratched along" with his mother's
old age pension.

Are Meat Pies
His mother lived chiefly on meat
extract and meat pies he bought at
a nearby shop.

It was stated that a police surgeon
could work in the house only with
the aid of a torch.

The gas taps were corroded and
had not been used for a long time.

LATE NEWS

NAZIS LAUGHED OUT OF COURT

LONDON, Apr. 29 (Reuter).—The
main theme of the Editorials in this
morning's newspapers is Ribbentrop's
famous "disclosure."

The "Daily Telegraph" says: "Our
Zurich correspondent quotes neutral
as observing that our best propa-
gandists are the German propagand-
ists themselves. That expresses so
well the effect which Ribbentrop's
latest propaganda exercise has pro-
duced. As the commentator on the
Columbia Broadcasting Corporation's
network in America caustically re-
marks, 'The Germans are lucky to be
able to find convenient documents
wherever they go.'"

The "Times" thinks Ribbentrop's
speech was made for the benefit of
the bewildered German people.
"Ribbentrop is being laughed out of
court by public opinion throughout the
world. This is the man who told his
master that Great Britain only bluffs
and never fights, that after the con-
quest of Poland she would eagerly
accept his peace offer, and that
American supplies would be with-
held from the Allies. Having been
proved mistaken on every one of
these points he still argued that
France would leave Great Britain in
the lurch (and directed his diplomacy
accordingly), that the Dominions
would secede from the mother coun-
try and that the whole world would
turn against Britain, who was the
oppressor of the neutrals."

"Gebbels is discredited and
Ribbentrop has taken his place, but
he is even less skillful than his pre-
decessor in the post of liar-in-chief
to the Nazi regime."

LOCALISED FIGHTING

Central China War
Dragging On

Fighting in Central China on
the Hupen, Hunan and Kiangsi
fronts was confined to localised
operations during the week-end,
according to a message from
Chungking.

The Japanese counter-attack from
Nanchang was resumed on Saturday.
Fighting raged in the vicinity of
Fengshan, where the entrenched
Chinese forces held their ground.

North of Fengshan, two fierce as-
saults on Chiennewu were launched
by the Japanese, supported by a
dozen field pieces, on Saturday and
yesterday. It is stated that the
Chinese maintained their positions.

Complete Failure
The Chinese claim that the Japa-
nese naval offensive from the Tung-
ting Lake was a complete failure, scores
of armed launches being sunk by
Chinese shore batteries. "This naval
offensive by yesterday was reduced to
crucing operations," the report
alleges.

In Anhwei Chinese forces are mop-
ping up remnant Chinese after re-
capturing Nanling, 32 miles south-
west of Wuhu. In an attack on Tung-
tsun and Sanliu, south-west of
Nanchang, the Chinese inflicted heavy
casualties on the enemy.

Chinese Launch Drive
West of the province, on the north
bank of the lower Yangtze, spirited
fighting has been in progress, parti-
cularly in the region near Shouyang-
kwan. The Chinese here are said to
have launched a drive against the
invaders.

More than 200 casualties have been
inflicted on the Japanese. It is claimed,
and they are now being driven
back steadily.

Chinese forces in the Chungking
Mountain regions in South Szechuan
launched a general counter-offensive
on Saturday and, according to latest
reports, they have made "sweeping
advances."

Tree Thieves Caught

Police Carry Out
Raid On Peak

Raid by the Police in the Peak
district over the week-end on tree-
wood thieves led to the appearance
of four people before Mr. Housion
at the Central Magistracy this
morning.

Chan Chiu, 61, unemployed, caught
with 18 catties of wood in his pos-
session, was given a suspended sen-
tence of three months' hard labour,
and awarded \$2 from the Poor Box.
The sentence was suspended for one
year.

Chung Yau, 19, widow, was fined
\$10 or a month's hard labour for the
possession of 24 catties of wood.
Chiu Mui, married woman, who had
26 catties, was sentenced to six
weeks' hard labour, and ordered to
be expelled from the Colony as a
destitute at the expiration of her
sentence.

A remand of 24 hours was ordered
in the case of Cheung King, 35,
widow, who had 42 catties in her
possession. Inquiries into her cir-
cumstances are to be made.

HOUSEBREAKING CHARGE

Sequel To Loss At
Kowloon Docks

The loss of seven ingots of white
metal from a store room of the Kow-
loon Docks had a sequel at the Kow-
loon Magistracy to-day when Mr. Chi-
keung, 20, Leung Nian, 33, Suen Kan,
52, and Tam Chai, 33, appeared be-
fore Mr. Himsforth.

Ng and Leung were charged with
housebreaking and larceny, and
alternatively with receiving stolen
property. Tam and Suen were both
charged with receiving the ingot.

Det.-Sergeant Dowman prosecuted
and the case was adjourned for two
days. Mr. D. McCallum represented
Tam Chai.

NEW SHIPMENT JUST ARRIVED

BALKAN SOBRANIE

HIGHEST GRADE CIGARETTES AND PIPE TOBACCO

CIGARETTES:

Large Sobranie	\$6.00	per tin of 50
Medium Sobranie	\$5.50	" " " 50
Weinberg Special No. 1	\$5.00	" " " 50
Navrati No. 2 (Turkish)	\$5.00	" " " 50
Navrati No. 3 (Turkish)	\$4.50	" " " 50
Azarah (Egyptian)	\$4.50	" " " 50
Black Russian Gold	\$4.50	" " " 50
Sobranie Virginia No. 40	\$3.00	" " " 50
Weinberg Special No. 10	\$3.50	" " " 50
Weinberg Special No. 20	\$3.00	" " " 50

PIPE TOBACCO:

Sobranie Mixture	1.0x tin	2.0x tin	4.0x tin
Virginia No. 10	\$1.10	\$2.00	\$3.85
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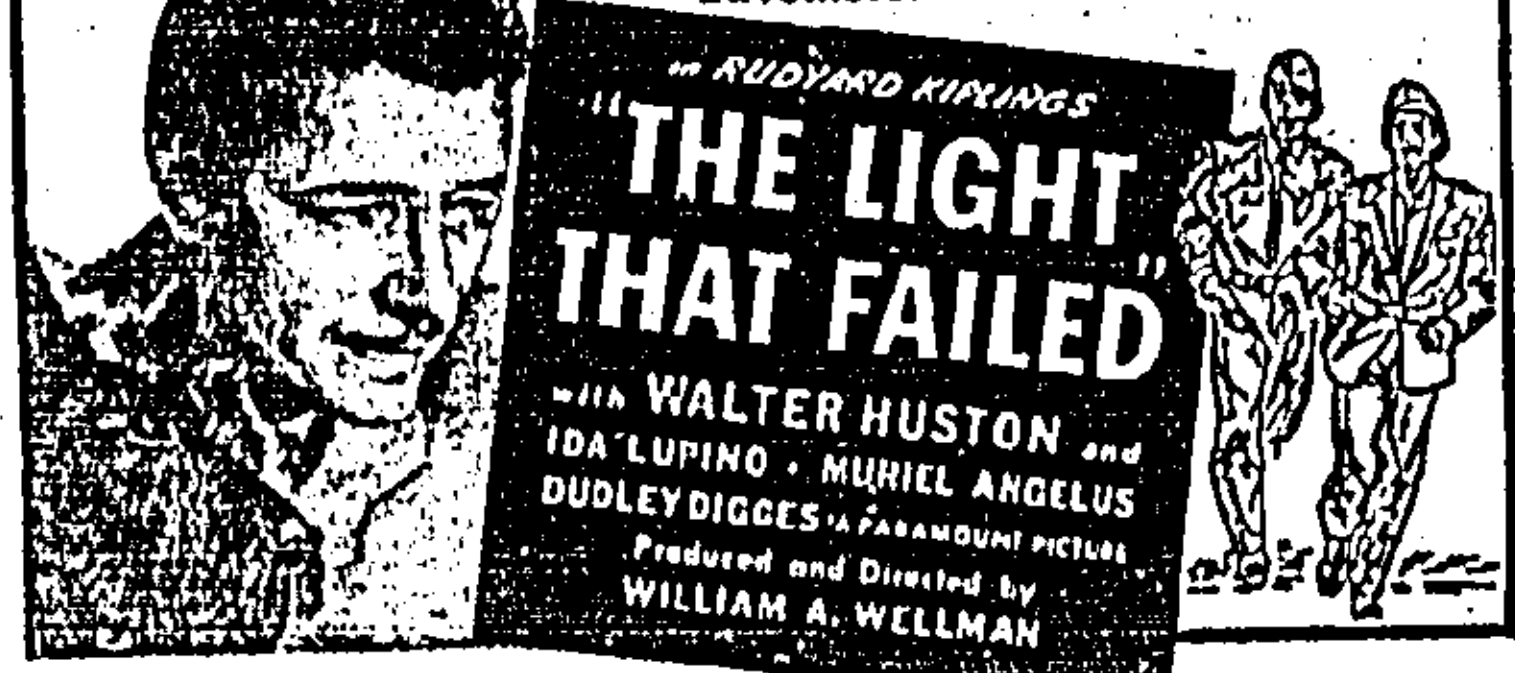
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SHOWING TO-DAY

RONALD COLMAN

at his best as Dick Helder... artist...
adventurer... dreamer... lover...



Wednesday At QUEEN'S
"These Glamour Girls"

Lana Turner & Lew Ayres
An M-G-M Picture

To-morrow At ALHAMBRA
"Unknown Ranger"

with Bob Allen
A Columbia Picture

ORIENTAL THEATRE

LAST 4 TIMES TO-DAY

THE RIGHT ROAD... OR THE "LAST MILE"
WHICH WAY ARE THEY HEADED?

It's the devil's own playground and these dirty-faced
"angels" are his playmates.



MARGARET LINDSAY - RONALD REAGAN - STANLEY FIELDS
A WARNER BROS. Picture - Directed by Lewis Seiler and E. A. Dupont

TO-MORROW AND WEDNESDAY
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